

SKETCHES
OF THE
Early Settlement and Present Advantages
— OF —
PRINCETON,
ILLINOIS,
INCLUDING
VALUABLE STATISTICS, ETC.
— — — — —
ALSO, A
BRIEF SKETCH OF BUREAU COUNTY,
AND A
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

— — — — —
PRINCETON, ILL.
PUBLISHED BY ISAAC B. SMITH.
1857.

Graff

PADDOCK & SEAMAN,
DEALERS IN

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ROWARE,

CUTLERY



NAILS,

STOVES,

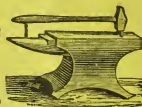
Agricultural Implements,

OF ALL KINDS,

TIN WARE,

IRON,

STEEL, &c., &c.



PRINCETON,

BUREAU CO., ILLINOIS.

STEPHEN G. PADDOCK.

WRIGHT SEAMAN.





VIEW OF PRINCETON, ILL.

As seen from the (Railroad) North-west.

(See Notice, page 94.)

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TO THE READER.

IN presenting these Sketches to the public, we expect them to be considered as a work of facts and not of imagination: had they been of the latter, a very different one probably would have been issued; but we doubt whether it would have been more interesting or have contained more thrilling and pleasing items. It may appear, however, at first, to many of the old settlers that in some of the statements we have erred; but we think that if they will take the trouble to compare notes and search out the facts, they will find that we are generally, if not in *every* instance, correct.

In the Sketch of the Connty we have been *very brief*. At some future time we may, perhaps, give a more complete history of it, for we feel assured that it is worthy of being placed before the eyes of the public in the form of history, bringing to view its superiority of advantages as compared with other counties in the State.

In compiling the facts, we have endeavored to do it in as interesting a form as *brevity* would allow; for in a work of this kind we could not be expected to give a full history of either Connty or Town, but merely to give a glance at the former and a more precise view of the latter. And here it may be well to say that, for the satisfaction of all, we have been at an expense of over one hundred dollars to obtain engravings; so that whatever may be wanting to satisfy the mind of the reader, he will find made up in the fine illustrations. But should both sketches and engravings prove satisfactory and useful, it will afford much pleasure to

THE AUTHOR.

PRINCETON, ILL., MARCH, 1857.



PRINCETON

Past and Present.

THE first settlement in what is now called the Township of Princeton was made in the spring of 1829, by Mr. Elijah Epperson, from Ohio.

Several families were at this time residing in the vicinity, being scattered along the line of timber bordering on the Bureau creek; but few persons, however, were then residents of the county.

Few individuals have even a faint conception of the picturesque appearance of the country, or the hardships endured by the early settlers of our town. The country then being in a state of nature, presented beauty in its wide spread plains, stretching as far as the eye could reach, covered with flowers of nearly every shade and color, and tall grass. Indeed they were beautiful when in their full bloom, and would excite admiration in every lover of wild scenery.

Here, too, was the hunting ground of roving tribes of Indians. What a beautiful garden they were forced to leave! Game they could here find in abundance, and their corn was easily raised. But the White Man came. And we can not think it strange that they fought to retain so goodly a heritage. But the white man, with his civilization, intelligence and courage, could not flee, at the sight of Indian warriors, from these fertile prairies, that seemed

to smile when he looked upon them with a view of converting them into farms, and building villages, and erecting comfortable dwellings, churches, school houses, &c.

For several years the first inhabitants had scarcely any other than Indian neighbors; and many a friendly visit was exchanged between the "Cha-mo-co-man" and "Red Man's squaws,"—many a pleasant hour they passed together within the cabin and the wigwam. Until hostilities broke out,

"Hand in hand they went together
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Though more than a quarter of a century has passed away, the deep-trodden trails of the Indian pony are still visible, and occasionally a grave is discovered, containing the bones, beads and various trinkets of one or more of this unfortunate race, which is fast becoming extinct.

As to hardships endured, we can only mention a few, scattered through our simple narrative, and leave our readers to judge for themselves, or learn further particulars from those who still reside among us and can testify to the truthfulness of what we state, and much more that might be said. The nearest mercantile trading point, where the common necessities of life were obtained, was at Hennepin, some twelve miles distant. The nearest blacksmith's shop was at LaSalle, a distance of about twenty miles; and the nearest flouring mill was at Peoria, about fifty-five miles distant. The roads at that time were scarcely any thing more than Indian trails, and at times were almost impassable, thus rendering the journeys long and tedious.

During the years 1829, 1831, 1832 and 1833, the attention of others was attracted to the natural and prospective advantages of this point. Many came hither to survey the country and make claims, and some few with a view of becoming permanent settlers. We will here give as cor-

rect a list as could be obtained of those who settled here during the first five years.

Elijah Epperson and family, John and Curtiss Williams and their families, Hampshire Colony, Roland Mosely and family, Daniel Smith and family, John Musgrove and family, John M. Gay and family, Robt. Clark and family, Joel Doolittle and family, Cyrus and John H. Bryant, Lucius Cutler, Alonzo Cook, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Jr., and family, Mrs. Flint and her two daughters, William O. Chamberlain, Ebenezer Chamberlain and Lucy Chamberlain, (now Mrs. Andrew Smith,) John L. Ament, Rev. Lucien Farnham, Arthur Bryant, Lazarus Rceves, James Hays and family, Ahraham Jones and Silas D. Cartwright.

In the summer of 1831, a part of the colony composing the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church arrived and settled on Bureau creek, some two miles north of the original corporation of PRINCETON. The persons who arrived with the colony at that time and became settlers, were Nathaniel Chamberlain, M. D., and his son Oscar, Eli Smith and wife, Elijah Smith and wife, Christopher G. Corss, and E. Hinsdale Phelps.*

The former made a claim and built a cabin some one and a quarter miles south of the present corporation, where the residence of Mr. B. Gill now stands. Messrs. Eli and Elijah Smith erected a large cabin near the present residence of Mr. Anthony Epperson, which was afterward used by Elijah Smith as a hotel or stage house. These two dwellings were also used on each Sabbath, alternate, for holding church services, though five miles distant from each other, until houses were built where the town now is, which

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The first survey for a town was commenced by Mr. John Blake in December, 1831, and in 1832 partially completed by Dr. Hayes of Hennepin, assisted by Mr. John Musgrove, Mr. Roland Mosely, and his two sons Roland and Frederick, and Dr. Wm. O. Chamberlain. (The following persons were appointed trustees of school lands in the county: John P. Blake, John Musgrove and Roland Moseley.) After much discussion it was agreed to name the place PRINCETON. It is located on (School) Section 16 N., R. 9 E. of the fourth principal meridian. The owners of lots at that time were, mainly, Messrs. Dr. Nathaniel Chamberlain, Cyrus and John H. Bryant, Rev. L. Farnham, John M. Gay and Mrs. Flint.

The first building erected within the limits of the original corporation, was a log cabin built by Mr. Silas D. Cartwright, in the fall of 1833, and occupied by him as a blacksmith's shop. It stood on the now vacant lot north of the Congregational church. The second, and *first framed*, building was erected by John M. Gay, the dimensions being twelve feet square, and occupied the ground upon which the residence and store of R. T. Templeton, Esq., now stands. The third was a log cabin built by Mr. Frederick Haskill, and used by him as a store—the first in the place—and was located on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mr. Elijah Dee. This store was opened for the sale of goods June 7th, 1834, and the first article sold was a horse collar, to Mr. Cornelius Corss. The first hotel was built by Mr. Stephen Triplet, which still stands on Main street, immediately south of Dr. Chamberlain's office; though it has not been used for this purpose for several years. The first church was a two-story framed

building, erected in 1835 by the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church, on the public square, immediately south of where the court house now is ; it is now the property of Mr. Justus Stevens, and stands on the south-east corner of the public square.

Thus the reader perceives that with small beginnings the settlement was commenced, and one improvement after another made as fast as means and circumstances would permit.

Allowing us now to digress somewhat from the precise history of the town, we will give a brief sketch of the Indian war, as our story will not be complete without noticing some incidents of the war in connection with the settlers at that time.

During the years 1831-2, the country was being alarmed by the war-cry. There had been difficulties on the frontier for some length of time, and many a peaceful home was disturbed by the hostile appearance of the Indians. Few retired upon their couches for a night's repose, without having some weapon of defense within reach. Small companies of Indians were frequently seen, dressed in red, (a sign of war,) moving about among the white settlers, supposed to be acting as spies. On one occasion, two or three of these warlike spies called at the house of one of the settlers. The inmates, nearly all of whom still reside here, seeing them approach the house, and thinking their "time had surely come," went out to meet them, and soon engaged in conversation ! The Indians denied any knowledge of war, but their general appearance belied them,—“actions often speak louder than words.” They soon left, however, without committing any depredations, either upon the inhabitants or their property.

At length actual hostilities broke out between the whites

and the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, headed by the famous war chief, Black Hawk. Gov. Reynolds, then governor of Illinois, gave notice to the frontier settlers, that they must look out for themselves, as all the volunteers were needed in the army. On the reception of this news, they gathered up such articles as could be conveniently carried, and sought protection in the Fort at Hennepin; some few going to Springfield. Their stock was left to run wild on the prairies, and at the disposal of the merciless savage; though as soon as deemed safe, a number of the settlers returned and drove their cattle across the Illinois river. And here we will relate an incident connected with the only murder that was committed by the Indians in this county, during the war.

Some six or seven persons, among whom were Messrs. Phillips, Hodge, Sylvester Brigham, John L. Ament, Aaron Gunn, J. G. Forestall, and a youth by the name of Dimick, left Hennepin and came over to the settlement after their cattle, which were kept at the cabins of Messrs. Ament and Phillips, then situated near the present residence of Mr. J. G. Forestall, (north of the village of Dover.) Indians were then lurking about in ambush, ready to pick off the settlers as they might have opportunity, and, of course, our friends were obliged to be on the watch, for that they were running the risk of their lives, the sequel of our story will show.

Arriving at the cabin of Mr. Ament, he (Ament) stationed his companions at the door and windows as sentinels, while he prepared their dinner, which, as soon as ready, was partaken of by part at a time, the others keeping a sharp look-out for the enemy. After dinner a consultation was held as to the expediency of remaining in their present situation until morning, or returning immediately; the rain then pouring down in torrents, and Indians, in all proba-

bility around them. Failing to agree in the matter, Phillips, who was somewhat of an eccentric character, picked up a board, saying: "Well, boys, this board must decide our course," at the same time placing it in an upright position; "if it falls toward the north, we are safe, and will remain; if to the south, we must be off." The board fell toward the south, and thus, by common consent, shaped their plans; and as soon as their cattle could be collected, they started for Hennepin. Their cattle, however, proved unmanageable, (being afraid to go near the timber for fear of Indians,) and after chasing them for miles, they were obliged to give up the attempt, and leaving them near Mr. Musgrove's cabin, they returned to Hennepin as they came.

Some two weeks later, the same individuals arrived at Mr. Ament's cabin, for the purpose of making a second attempt to secure their stock. Mr. Phillips retired to his own cabin and commenced writing a letter, but while thus engaged, thought he heard the alarm of Indians, and going to the door, met Mr. Ament on his way to his cabin which he had left a few moments before. The two returned together, and all concluded to spend the night there, having seen no sign of Indians. During the night a terrific thunder storm arose, the rain pouring down in torrents. One of the number remarked that they "guessed there was no danger of Indians that night;" but they little dreamed that the cabin was surrounded by some thirty or forty savages, who were peeping through the cracks between the logs, and endeavoring, by every continued flash of lightning, to count the numbers within! Little did they, at that moment, think that in the morning one of their number would fall a victim of the foe, and all barely escape! But such was the case! Morning came,—a morning ever to be remembered by those six survivors.

Messrs. Brigham and Phillips went out upon the porch in front of the building, and not noticing the deep trail around the cabin, or the marks of the Indian moccasins on the floor of the piazza, continued standing there for several minutes engaged in conversation. At length Mr. Phillips stepped off the porch, saying, "I will go over to my cabin and finish writing my letter," to which was replied by Mr. Brigham, "Wait a moment and I will go with you," and turning round he entered the cabin, but had scarcely closed the door ere the crack of a rifle was heard, followed by the shrill war-whoop, and poor Phillips lay a corpse, pierced by two balls! The Indians then rushed toward the cabin and buried their tomahawks in the body of their unfortunate victim. Some of the survivors had the presence of mind to grasp two or three guns with bayonets and point them through the door at the Indians, which act, without doubt, saved their lives. The savages knowing that bayonets were used by soldiers, it is supposed that on seeing these guns they concluded there were soldiers within, and consequently made a hasty retreat, leaving some of their blankets behind them, which were afterward found in a thicket near by.

It was then thought best to dispatch one of their number to Hennepin for troops. Young Dimick, then a youth of sixteen or seventeen years, being anxious to go, a horse was called to the door upon which he mounted, and in a few hours reached the fort in safety and gave the alarm. A small company of rangers or soldiers immediately proceeded to the cabin, and found the remaining five individuals safely harbored within its walls, and the body of Phillips still lying where he fell. No Indians were to be found; they had taken "French leave."

Mr. Brigham has since often remarked, that it seemed to him a most striking providential circumstance, that he

entered the cabin as he did, instead of going *immediately* with Mr. Phillips, he having no errand whatever within ! Had he not entered the cabin then, he would in all probability have shared the same fate of his companion.

That our readers may have a more correct idea of the *cause* of the Indian troubles, we here give a brief account of Black Hawk and the war, the greater portion of which we copy from Ford's History of Illinois.

It appears that a treaty had been made by Gen. Harrison at St. Louis, in November, 1804, with the chiefs of the Sacs and Fox nations of Indians, by which those Indians had ceded to the United States all their land on Rock river, and much more elsewhere. This treaty was confirmed by a part of the tribe in a treaty with Gov. Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, in September, 1815, and by another part in a treaty with the same commissioners in May, 1816. The United States had caused some of the lands, situated at the mouth of Rock river, to be surveyed and sold. These lands included the great town of the nation, near the mouth of the river. The purchasers from the government moved on to their lands, built houses, made fences and fields, and thus took possession of the ancient metropolis of the Indian nation. This metropolis consisted of about two or three hundred lodges, made of small poles set upright in the ground, upon which other poles were tied transversely, with bark at the top, so as to hold a covering of bark peeled from the neighboring trees, and secured with other strips of bark, with which they were sewed to the transverse poles. The sides of the lodges were secured in the same manner. The principal part of these Indians had long since moved from their town to the west of the Mississippi.

But there was one old chief of the Sacs, called Mucata Mubicatah, or Black Hawk, who always denied the valid-

ity of these treaties. Black Hawk was now an old man. He had been a warrior from his youth. He had led many a war party on the trail of the enemy, and had never been defeated. He had been in the service of England in the war of 1812, and had been aid-de-camp to the great Tecumseh. He was distinguished for courage, and for clemency to the vanquished. He was an Indian patriot, a kind husband and father, and was noted for his integrity in all his dealings with his tribe and with the Indian traders. He was firmly attached to the British, and cordially hated the Americans. At the close of the war of 1812 he had never joined in making peace with the United States, but he and his band still kept up their connection with Canada, and were ever ready for a war with our people. He was in his personal deportment grave and melancholy, with a disposition to cherish and brood over the wrongs he supposed he had received from the Americans. He was thirsting for revenge upon his enemies, and at the same time his piety constrained him to devote a day in the year to visit the grave of a favorite daughter, buried on the Mississippi river, not far from Oquawka. Here he came on his yearly visit, and spent a day by the grave, lamenting and bewailing the death of one who had been the pride of his family and of his Indian home. With these feelings was mingled the certain and melancholy prospect of the extinction of his tribe and the transfer of his country, with its many silvery rivers, rolling and green prairies and dark forests, the haunts of his youth, to the possession of a hated enemy; whilst he and his people were to be driven, as he supposed, into a strange country, far from the graves of his fathers and his children.

Black Hawk's own account of the treaty of 1804 is as follows: He says some Indians of the tribe were arrested

and imprisoned in St. Louis for murder ; that some of the chiefs were sent down to provide for their defense ; that whilst there, and without the consent of the nation, they were induced to sell the Indian country ; that when they came home, it appeared that they had been drunk most of the time they were absent, and could give no account of what they had done, except that they had sold some land to the white people, and had come home loaded with presents and Indian finery. This was all that the nation ever heard or knew about the treaty of 1804.

Under the pretense that this treaty was void, he resisted the order of the government for the removal of his tribe west of the Mississippi. In the spring of 1831, he recrossed the river, with his women and children and three hundred warriors of the British band, together with some of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo nations, to establish himself upon his ancient hunting-grounds and in the principal village of his nation. He ordered the white settlers away, threw down their fences, unroofed their houses, cut up their grain, drove off and killed their cattle, and threatened the people with death if they remained. The settlers made their complaints to Gov. Reynolds. These acts of the Indians were considered by the governor to be an invasion of the State. He immediately addressed letters to Gen. Gaines of the United States army, and to Gen. Clark, the superintendent of Indian affairs, calling upon them to use the influence of the government to procure the peaceful removal of the Indians, if possible ; at all events to defend and protect the American citizens who had purchased those lands from the United States, and were now about to be ejected by the Indians. Gen. Gaines repaired to Rock Island, with a few companies of regular soldiers, and soon ascertained that the Indians were bent upon war. He immediately called upon Gov. Reynolds for seven

hundred mounted volunteers. The governor obeyed the requisition. A call was made upon some of the northern and central counties, in obedience to which fifteen hundred volunteers rushed to his standard at Beardstown, and about the 10th of June were organized and ready to be marched to the seat of war. The whole force was divided into two regiments, an odd battalion and a spy battalion. The 1st regiment was commanded by Col. James D. Henry, the 2nd by Col. Daniel Lieb, the odd battalion by Major Nathaniel Buckmaster, and the spy battalion by Major Samuel Whiteside. The whole brigade was put under the command of Major Gen. Joseph Duncan, of the State Militia. This was the largest military force of Illinoisans which had ever assembled in the State, and made an imposing appearance as it traversed the then unbroken wilderness of prairie.

The army proceeded in four days to the Mississippi, but on reaching the Indian town they found no enemy there: the Indians had quietly departed the same morning in their canoes for the western side of the Mississippi. Gen. Gaines threatened to pursue them across the river, which brought back Black Hawk, and the chiefs and braves of the hostile band, to Fort Armstrong at Rock Island, to sue for peace. A treaty was here formed with them, by which they agreed to remain forever after on the west side of the river, and never to recross it without the permission of the President or the Governor of the State. And thus these Indians, at last, ratified the treaty of 1804, by which their lands were sold to the white people, and they agreed to live in peace with the government.

But notwithstanding this treaty, early in the spring of 1832, Black Hawk and the disaffected Indians prepared to reassert their right to the disputed territory.

The united Sacs and Fox nations were divided into two parties. Black Hawk commanded the warlike band, and

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B. C. 7





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Thus the reader perceives that with small beginnings the settlement was commenced, and one improvement after another made as fast as means and circumstances would permit.

Allowing us now to digress somewhat from the precise history of the town, we will give a brief sketch of the Indian war, as our story will not be complete without noticing some incidents of the war in connection with the settlers at that time.

During the years 1831-2, the country was being alarmed by the war-cry. There had been difficulties on the frontier for some length of time, and many a peaceful home was disturbed by the hostile appearance of the Indians. Few retired upon their couches for a night's repose, without having some weapon of defense within reach. Small companies of Indians were frequently seen, dressed in red, (a sign of war,) moving about among the white settlers, supposed to be acting as spies. On one occasion, two or three of these warlike spies called at the house of one of the settlers. The inmates, nearly all of whom still reside here, seeing them approach the house, and thinking their "time had surely come," went out to meet them, and soon engaged in conversation ! The Indians denied any knowledge of war, but their general appearance belied them,—“actions often speak louder than words.” They soon left, however, without committing any depredations, either upon the inhabitants or their property.

At length actual hostilities broke out between the whites

and the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, headed by the famous war chief, Black Hawk. Gov. Reynolds, then governor of Illinois, gave notice to the frontier settlers, that they must look out for themselves, as all the volunteers were needed in the army. On the reception of this news, they gathered up such articles as could be conveniently carried, and sought protection in the Fort at Hennepin; some few going to Springfield. Their stock was left to run wild on the prairies, and at the disposal of the merciless savage; though as soon as deemed safe, a number of the settlers returned and drove their cattle across the Illinois river. And here we will relate an incident connected with the only murder that was committed by the Indians in this county, during the war.

Some six or seven persons, among whom were Messrs. Phillips, Hodge, Sylvester Brigham, John L. Ament, Aaron Gunn, J. G. Forestall, and a youth by the name of Dimick, left Hennepin and came over to the settlement after their cattle, which were kept at the cabins of Messrs. Ament and Phillips, then situated near the present residence of Mr. J. G. Forestall, (north of the village of Dover.) Indians were then lurking about in ambush, ready to pick off the settlers as they might have opportunity, and, of course, our friends were obliged to be on the watch, for that they were running the risk of their lives, the sequel of our story will show.

Arriving at the cabin of Mr. Ament, he (Ament) stationed his companions at the door and windows as sentinels, while he prepared their dinner, which, as soon as ready, was partaken of by part at a time, the others keeping a sharp look-out for the enemy. After dinner a consultation was held as to the expediency of remaining in their present situation until morning, or returning immediately; the rain then pouring down in torrents, and Indians, in all proba-

bility around them. Failing to agree in the matter, Phillips, who was somewhat of an eccentric character, picked up a board, saying: "Well, boys, this board must decide our course," at the same time placing it in an upright position; "if it falls toward the north, we are safe, and will remain; if to the south, we must be off." The board fell toward the south, and thus, by common consent, shaped their plans; and as soon as their cattle could be collected, they started for Hennepin. Their cattle, however, proved unmanageable, (being afraid to go near the timber for fear of Indians,) and after chasing them for miles, they were obliged to give up the attempt, and leaving them near Mr. Musgrove's cabin, they returned to Hennepin as they came.

Some two weeks later, the same individuals arrived at Mr. Ament's cabin, for the purpose of making a second attempt to secure their stock. Mr. Phillips retired to his own cabin and commenced writing a letter, but while thus engaged, thought he heard the alarm of Indians, and going to the door, met Mr. Ament on his way to his cabin which he had left a few moments before. The two returned together, and all concluded to spend the night there, having seen no sign of Indians. During the night a terrific thunder storm arose, the rain pouring down in torrents. One of the number remarked that they "guessed there was no danger of Indians that night;" but they little dreamed that the cabin was surrounded by some thirty or forty savages, who were peeping through the cracks between the logs, and endeavoring, by every continued flash of lightning, to count the numbers within! Little did they, at that moment, think that in the morning one of their number would fall a victim of the foe, and all barely escape! But such was the case! Morning came,—a morning ever to be remembered by those six survivors.

Messrs. Brigham and Phillips went out upon the porch in front of the building, and not noticing the deep trail around the cabin, or the marks of the Indian moccasins on the floor of the piazza, continued standing there for several minutes engaged in conversation. At length Mr. Phillips stepped off the porch, saying, "I will go over to my cabin and finish writing my letter," to which was replied by Mr. Brigham, "Wait a moment and I will go with you," and turning round he entered the cabin, but had scarcely closed the door ere the crack of a rifle was heard, followed by the shrill war-whoop, and poor Phillips lay a corpse, pierced by two balls! The Indians then rushed toward the cabin and buried their tomahawks in the body of their unfortunate victim. Some of the survivors had the presence of mind to grasp two or three guns with bayonets and point them through the door at the Indians, which act, without doubt, saved their lives. The savages knowing that bayonets were used by soldiers, it is supposed that on seeing these guns they concluded there were soldiers within, and consequently made a hasty retreat, leaving some of their blankets behind them, which were afterward found in a thicket near by.

It was then thought best to dispatch one of their number to Hennepin for troops. Young Dimick, then a youth of sixteen or seventeen years, being anxious to go, a horse was called to the door upon which he mounted, and in a few hours reached the fort in safety and gave the alarm. A small company of rangers or soldiers immediately proceeded to the cabin, and found the remaining five individuals safely harbored within its walls, and the body of Phillips still lying where he fell. No Indians were to be found; they had taken "French leave."

Mr. Brigham has since often remarked, that it seemed to him a most striking providential circumstance, that he

entered the cabin as he did, instead of going *immediately* with Mr. Phillips, he having no errand whatever within! Had he not entered the cabin then, he would in all probability have shared the same fate of his companion.

That our readers may have a more correct idea of the *cause* of the Indian troubles, we here give a brief account of Black Hawk and the war, the greater portion of which we copy from Ford's History of Illinois.

It appears that a treaty had been made by Gen. Harrison at St. Louis, in November, 1804, with the chiefs of the Sacs and Fox nations of Indians, by which those Indians had ceded to the United States all their land on Rock river, and much more elsewhere. This treaty was confirmed by a part of the tribe in a treaty with Gov. Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, in September, 1815, and by another part in a treaty with the same commissioners in May, 1816. The United States had caused some of the lands, situated at the mouth of Rock river, to be surveyed and sold. These lands included the great town of the nation, near the mouth of the river. The purchasers from the government moved on to their lands, built houses, made fences and fields, and thus took possession of the ancient metropolis of the Indian nation. This metropolis consisted of about two or three hundred lodges, made of small poles set upright in the ground, upon which other poles were tied transversely, with bark at the top, so as to hold a covering of bark peeled from the neighboring trees, and secured with other strips of bark, with which they were sewed to the transverse poles. The sides of the lodges were secured in the same manner. The principal part of these Indians had long since moved from their town to the west of the Mississippi.

But there was one old chief of the Sacs, called Mucata Muhicatah, or Black Hawk, who always denied the valid-

ity of these treaties. Black Hawk was now an old man. He had been a warrior from his youth. He had led many a war party on the trail of the enemy, and had never been defeated. He had been in the service of England in the war of 1812, and had been aid-de-camp to the great Tecumseh. He was distinguished for courage, and for clemency to the vanquished. He was an Indian patriot, a kind husband and father, and was noted for his integrity in all his dealings with his tribe and with the Indian traders. He was firmly attached to the British, and cordially hated the Americans. At the close of the war of 1812 he had never joined in making peace with the United States, but he and his band still kept up their connection with Canada, and were ever ready for a war with our people. He was in his personal deportment grave and melancholy, with a disposition to cherish and brood over the wrongs he supposed he had received from the Americans. He was thirsting for revenge upon his enemies, and at the same time his piety constrained him to devote a day in the year to visit the grave of a favorite daughter, buried on the Mississippi river, not far from Oquawka. Here he came on his yearly visit, and spent a day by the grave, lamenting and bewailing the death of one who had been the pride of his family and of his Indian home. With these feelings was mingled the certain and melancholy prospect of the extinction of his tribe and the transfer of his country, with its many silvery rivers, rolling and green prairies and dark forests, the haunts of his youth, to the possession of a hated enemy; whilst he and his people were to be driven, as he supposed, into a strange country, far from the graves of his fathers and his children.

Black Hawk's own account of the treaty of 1804 is as follows: He says some Indians of the tribe were arrested

and imprisoned in St. Louis for murder ; that some of the chiefs were sent down to provide for their defense ; that whilst there, and without the consent of the nation, they were induced to sell the Indian country ; that when they came home, it appeared that they had been drunk most of the time they were absent, and could give no account of what they had done, except that they had sold some land to the white people, and had come home loaded with presents and Indian finery. This was all that the nation ever heard or knew about the treaty of 1804.

Under the pretense that this treaty was void, he resisted the order of the government for the removal of his tribe west of the Mississippi. In the spring of 1831, he recrossed the river, with his women and children and three hundred warriors of the British band, together with some of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo nations, to establish himself upon his ancient hunting-grounds and in the principal village of his nation. He ordered the white settlers away, threw down their fences, unroofed their houses, cut up their grain, drove off and killed their cattle, and threatened the people with death if they remained. The settlers made their complaints to Gov. Reynolds. These acts of the Indians were considered by the governor to be an invasion of the State. He immediately addressed letters to Gen. Gaines of the United States army, and to Gen. Clark, the superintendent of Indian affairs, calling upon them to use the influence of the government to procure the peaceful removal of the Indians, if possible ; at all events to defend and protect the American citizens who had purchased those lands from the United States, and were now about to be ejected by the Indians. Gen. Gaines repaired to Rock Island, with a few companies of regular soldiers, and soon ascertained that the Indians were bent upon war. He immediately called upon Gov. Reynolds for seven

hundred mounted volunteers. The governor obeyed the requisition. A call was made upon some of the northern and central counties, in obedience to which fifteen hundred volunteers rushed to his standard at Beardstown, and about the 10th of June were organized and ready to be marched to the seat of war. The whole force was divided into two regiments, an odd battalion and a spy battalion. The 1st regiment was commanded by Col. James D. Henry, the 2nd by Col. Daniel Lieb, the odd battalion by Major Nathaniel Buckmaster, and the spy battalion by Major Samuel Whiteside. The whole brigade was put under the command of Major Gen. Joseph Duncan, of the State Militia. This was the largest military force of Illinoisans which had ever assembled in the State, and made an imposing appearance as it traversed the then unbroken wilderness of prairie.

The army proceeded in four days to the Mississippi, but on reaching the Indian town they found no enemy there : the Indians had quietly departed the same morning in their canoes for the western side of the Mississippi. Gen. Gaines threatened to pursue them across the river, which brought back Black Hawk, and the chiefs and braves of the hostile band, to Fort Armstrong at Rock Island, to sue for peace. A treaty was here formed with them, by which they agreed to remain forever after on the west side of the river, and never to recross it without the permission of the President or the Governor of the State. And thus these Indians, at last, ratified the treaty of 1804, by which their lands were sold to the white people, and they agreed to live in peace with the government.

But notwithstanding this treaty, early in the spring of 1832, Black Hawk and the disaffected Indians prepared to reassert their right to the disputed territory.

The united Sacs and Fox nations were divided into two parties. Black Hawk commanded the warlike band, and

Keokuk, another chief, headed the band which was in favor of peace. Keokuk, who was a bold, sagacious leader of his people, was gifted with a wild and stirring eloquence, rare to be found even among Indians, by means of which he retained the greater part of his nation in amity with the white people. But nearly all the bold, turbulent spirits, who delighted in mischief, arranged themselves under the banner of his rival. Black Hawk had with him the chivalry of his nation, with which he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. He directed his march to the Rock River country, and this time aimed, by marching up the river into the countries of the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, to make them his allies. Gov. Reynolds, upon being informed of the facts, made another call for volunteers. In a few days eighteen hundred men rallied under his banner at Beardstown. This force was organized into four regiments and a spy battalion. Col. Dewit commanded the 1st regiment, Col. Fry the 2nd, Col. Thomas the 3rd, Col. Thompson the 4th; James D. Henry commanded the spy battalion. The whole brigade was put under the command of Brigadier Gen. Samuel Whiteside of the State Militia, who had commanded the spy battalion in the first campaign. On the 27th of April Gen. Whiteside, accompanied by Gov. Reynolds, took up his line of march.

It seems that the Indians continued their march up the Rock river toward the Green Bay country, attacking settlements on the way, killing the white settlers and committing various depredations. They were also pursued by the army, which, after a long and tedious march, enduring the most intense suffering, finally overtook them, and, after several severe battles, drove them to the Mississippi, where the last great battle was fought. Black Hawk and some twenty other Indians escaped up the river. A number of

Sioux and Winnebago Indians were sent in pursuit of him. These tribes, though sympathizing with the hostile band, were as accomplished in treachery to their friends, when friendship was most needed, as are a more civilized people. They had lately seen so striking a display of the strength of the white man, that, like a more polished race, their mean and crafty natures clung to the side of power. Headed by the one-eyed Decori, a Winnebago chief, they went in pursuit of Black Hawk and his party, and captured them high up on the Wisconsin river. The prisoners were brought down to Prairie Du Chien and delivered up to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Amongst them was a son of Black Hawk, and also the Prophet, a noted chief who formerly resided at Prophetstown, in Whiteside county, and who was one of the principal instigators of the war.

Upon the arrival of the troops at Prairie Du Chien, the volunteers were ordered to Dixon, where they were discharged, and then each merry, brave man hastened, as he pleased, to his home, his kindred and friends. Black Hawk and his son, Naapape, Wishick, and the Prophet, were sent down to Rock Island; and with them went many of the Winnebago chiefs to meet Keokuk, and the other chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes. But when they arrived at Rock Island, the place appointed for a treaty, the cholera had broken out there, so that Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds, with the prisoners and other chiefs, fell down to Jefferson Barracks, where a treaty was made, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a large tract of land bordering on the Mississippi from the Desmoine to Turkey river in the territory of Iowa. The prisoners named were held as hostages, for the peaceful behavior of the hostile Indians. They were taken to Washington city, where they had an interview with Presi-

dent Jackson, to whom, it is reported, Black Hawk said : "I am a man, and you are another. We did not expect to conquer the white people. I took up the hatchet to revenge injuries which could no longer be borne. Had I borne them longer, my people would have said, Black Hawk is a squaw ; he is too old to be a chief. He is no Sac. This caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more of it. All is known to you. Keokuk once was here ; you took him by the hand, and when he wanted to return, you sent him back to his nation. Black Hawk expects that, like Keokuk, we will be permitted to return too." The President told him, that when he was satisfied that all things would remain quiet, they should return. He then took them by the hand and dismissed them. They were then sent to Fortress Monroe, where Black Hawk became much attached to Col. Eustiss, the commander at the Fort. On parting with him, Black Hawk said, "The memory of your friendship will remain until the Great Spirit says that it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song ;" then presenting him with a hunting dress, and some feathers of the white eagle, he said : "Accept these, my brother ; I have given one like them to the White Beaver," (Gen. Atkinson.) "Accept them from Black Hawk, and when he is far away, they will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell."

By order of the President, these Indian prisoners, on the 4th day of June, 1833, were returned to their own country. They were taken to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, to show them the numbers and power of the white people. In all these places they attracted great attention ; crowds every where collected to see them ; and they even divided the attention and curiosity of the public with Gen. Jackson himself, who was

then making the tour of the northern States. Amongst others, the ladies universally sought their acquaintance; and one young lady, (said to be respectable,) in her admiration of Black Hawk's son, actually kissed him, before crowds of people. In return for their politeness and sympathy, Black Hawk told them that they were "very pretty squaws." They were returned by way of the New York canal and the northern lakes, to their own people in the wilderness west of the Mississippi. Black Hawk lived until the 3rd of October, 1840, when he was gathered to his fathers at the age of eighty years, and was buried on the banks of the great river where he had spent his life, and which he had loved so much.

During the years 1834-5, the town and surrounding country was being settled quite rapidly, for those days, with a population that sought for improvements *generally*. Nothing of special interest worthy of note, with perhaps the exception of the division of the county, and locating the county seat, (which we notice in the sketch of the county,) occurred in the history of the town for several successive years. Although more or less changes were made, yet, up to 1850, but little difference in the general appearance of the place was effected.

About this time the subject of building a railroad from Peru to Rock Island, passing through this place, was being agitated. Meetings were held in the different counties through which the contemplated road was to pass, and a large amount of stock was subscribed for. But ere any thing very definite was done, another route was proposed, from Chicago to Rock Island via LaSalle and Peru, passing some six miles south of PRINCETON. This route was finally adopted, and the road rapidly built, which somewhat disappointed the hopes of our

citizens. It proved, however, to be a mere dark cloud, which was destined soon to pass away, and usher in a day even *more* glorious in its prospects than any hitherto anticipated. Another road was soon in contemplation, to be called the Central Military Tract Railroad, connecting at Mendota with the Chicago and Aurora Extension Railroad, running south-west to Galesburg, there to connect with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, and pass on to Burlington, Iowa; also with the Northern Cross Railroad, the southern terminus of which is at Quincy, Ill. The surveys for this route were in process in the summer of 1852, and finally located during the succeeding winter—the stock being nearly or quite all subscribed for. The contract for building the road was also let, and during the spring and summer of 1853 the work was pushed vigorously forward. In little more than a year from its commencement the grading was nearly all completed, and the laying of the rails slowly followed.

In the month of September, 1854, the road was completed to this place, and trains of cars arrived and departed daily. During the following winter, the road being finished, trains commenced making regular trips from Chicago to Burlington, a distance of two hundred and ten miles. The three roads have since been consolidated into one, and are now known as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It not only passes through the handsomest portions of Illinois, linking Chicago with the noble Mississippi, but is acknowledged to be one of the *best* roads in the country. Thus it affords pleasure and ease, and also profit, to the traveler, and gives him an opportunity of viewing the rich and fertile prairies, pleasant groves, meandering streams and thriving towns as he passes them; and especially he can now look with favor and delight upon the general appearance and site of

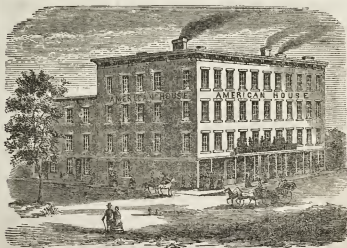
PRINCETON, as he approaches and also leaves it, in its growing prospect and enterprise.

Before the completion of the railroad, however, enterprise was not wanting here, yet *all* hail with joy and gladness the iron horse as he comes dashing into our midst, drawing the heavy laden passenger and freight trains! Yes, the crowded bins of the warehouses, the lively step of the merchant who is fast for closing a bargain, the sound of the hammer of numerous mechanics, busily engaged in erecting buildings throughout the town, the happy countenance of the farmer, bearing his produce to market, and the busy hum of carriages, prove that the cars are greeted with a hearty welcome.

Since the completion of the railroad to this place, property in real estate has been advancing in value quite rapidly; still, we think lots can be obtained at reasonable rates. Good business lots on Main street, between the Public Square and Prairie and Monroe Houses, are ranging from \$40 to \$60 per foot. North of this block they can be bought much cheaper. Lots for residences sell for from \$100 to \$500 each, according to size and location. And not only this, but the population has greatly increased,—not so rapidly and astonishingly as some newer places which have sprung up in the night, as it were, and which are destined to flourish a short time and then “dry up,” but a steady and healthy growth, which will increase as years roll on. The population within the limits of the corporation, according to the last census, taken nearly a year since, was 2,238. Now it is computed at from 2,500 to 3,000.

It is estimated that for the past three years there has been an average of from 100 to 150 houses built per year. Several new and commodious stores, in blocks and separate, have been erected and completed during the

past year, which are all occupied. Many persons have visited our place with a view of settling among us and engaging in business, but failing to find either tenements or rooms for business, have been obliged to seek other places. It is hoped that our more wealthy citizens will turn their attention to this fact, and become induced to invest their capital in building at home, and thus contribute to improve and build up the town, rather than spend all in speculating in real estate abroad. Some have already anticipated this *desideratum*, and two substantial brick blocks have been erected. The first, a large



hotel, called the American House, the dimensions of which are as follows : main building 100 feet long, 50 wide, four stories high ; one wing 33 by 28, three stories high ; another wing 20 by 30, two stories high. The first story contains seven stores ; the upper stories, or hotel part, contain upward of fifty rooms, and are finished after the latest style of architecture, having all the modern improvements. The building was erected mainly by the following

named persons, at a cost of about \$32,000 : Stevens & McConihes, John H. Bryant, J. Albright, A. Gosse, William Carse and Elijah Dee.

(Another block is in contemplation by the same company, to be built on the adjoining lot east of the hotel, to be three stories high, and containing seven stores, 24 by 100 feet, a large public hall, 60 by 100 feet, with offices on second and third floors.)

The second block, known as the new "Mercantile Block," built by Messrs. R. T. Templeton, E. G. Jester, and Geo. Hughes, is two stories in height, the main building being 67 feet front, and 60 and 85 in width. It contains three stores, with rooms for offices above, and cost about \$10,000.

A large steam Flouring Mill has lately been erected by Messrs. Robbins, Lawson & Co., at a cost of \$12,000, which is doing a large business, as will be seen by our statistics. A large brick steam Furniture Factory has been built, and is now in full blast. A Stove Foundry has also been in operation about ten months, and is now turning out some mammoth specimens of stoves. The proprietors, Messrs. Miller & Chritzman, design erecting a substantial building during the present year, that they may be enabled to carry on a large business in their line. A steam Planing Mill and Sash Factory has also been erected by A. L. Davis, which has sent out some \$7,000 worth of work during the past year, and will do a much larger business the present year.

A new system of tanning leather has been introduced by one of our citizens, Mr. Geo. W. Hatch, who for the past year has given the public an opportunity of testing his leather; and though he has had many obstacles to surmount, and many objections to overcome,—for like all *new* projects, his at first was viewed with distrust and

adopted with caution,—he has succeeded in obtaining a patent, and is fast gaining favor. We learn that he contemplates building a commodious brick Tannery, which will enable him to carry on the business on a much larger scale. Part of the brick is already on the ground.

Ever since the division of the county and the establishment of the county seat at PRINCETON, it has been noted as a great business place, taking into consideration its population, and for the last year or two has greatly increased in this respect, and still continues to advance; and we doubt whether another inland town of its size, or even larger, can be found to excel or equal it. People from abroad are often astonished while passing through Main street, to find it crowded with the teams of farmers who have come into town to do their trading, rendering it at times almost impassable. Teams are continually passing to and from the depot, loaded with produce, lumber, wood, coal, etc.

To substantiate this statement, we will here give some important statistics, a portion of which, through the politeness of Mr. C. Barrie, agent, we gather from the freight books of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, for 1856.

Amount of Grain Shipped.

Corn, bushels.....	200,000
Wheat, "	82,600
Oats, "	27,800

The above figures are much smaller than they were the previous year, owing to the low price of grain during the past year, which has induced many of the farmers to hold over their produce. We are told by grain dealers, and by some of our extensive farmers, that we may safely say that full one-half of the grain raised in the vicinity of PRINCETON during the past year has not yet been brought into market. This is particularly true in regard to wheat.

If this is correct, we have the sum of 165,200 bushels of wheat, to which we add the amount received at the mills, making a total of 265,200 bushels.

There are two Flouring Mills in PRINCETON, and the following is a statement of their operations during the year 1856:

Amount of Flour Manufactured.

Robbins, Lawson & Co. (Princeton City Mills)	bbls. 12,000
Hurlbut & Bingham	bbls. 8,000
Total.....	20,000

Amount of Grain Used.

PRINCETON CITY MILLS.

Custom work—Wheat,	bushels	22,500
“ “ Corn,	“	2,000
“ “ Buckwheat,	“	500
Merchant work—Wheat,	bushels.....	37,500
“ “ Corn,	“	500
Total: Wheat,	bushels.....	60,000
“ Corn,	“	2,500
“ Buckwheat,	“	500

HURLBUT & BINGHAM.

Custom work—Wheat,	bushels	30,000
“ “ Corn,	“	8,000
Merchant work—Wheat,	bushels	10,000
“ “ Corn,	“	5,000
Total: Wheat,	bushels.....	40,000
“ Corn,	“	13,000

The Pork business, during the past year, has been quite small in comparison with former seasons, which may be accounted for by the fact that our farmers have preferred to raise more corn and less pork. There have been, however, about 1,000 dressed, and something less than half that number of live, hogs shipped by railroad.

The Lumber trade of PRINCETON is of no small importance. Although we have some three or four dealers in this article, yet the demand exceeds the supply, owing in part to the difficulty of getting it shipped from Chicago, on account of the great amount of freighting done on the railroad. The following is a statement of the amount of Lumber received at the depot during 1856 :

Amount of Lumber Received.

Lumber, feet	2,396,476
Shingles, M.	1,553,000
Lath, bunches.....	5,000

Fuel.

The amount of Coal received from other places by railroad, during 1856, for the use of our citizens, was about 600 tons. A large amount has also been brought by teams from Sheffield and Tiskilwa, amounting in all to about 800 or 1,000 tons. But PRINCETON is by no means dependent upon other places for her fuel, as will readily be seen by the fact that 11,000 cords of wood have been hauled to the depot during the year 1856, and sold for the use of the Railroad Company at this and other stations. There are now 12,000 cords at the depot, covering about ten acres of ground !

A coal bed has lately been discovered within a few miles of the town, and we doubt not but others will soon be found, and that PRINCETON will soon furnish coal, as well as wood, for home and foreign consumption.

That the reader may have something of an idea of the amount of business done by the Railroad at this place, we will give a table showing the amount of money received by the company for freight shipped to and from PRINCETON during the year 1856.

Amount of Cash Received for In Freight.

MONTHS.	PRE-PAID.	BACK CHARGES.	LOCAL CHARGES.
January.....	79	\$330 58	\$980 ^m 68
February.....	\$9 84	125 01	1,214 17
March	7 18	302 49	1,933 25
April	3 15	1,280 97	1,297 04
May	1 26	2,008 61	2,088 69
June	4 80	705 89	1,538 68
July	25	707 92	2,082 72
August .. . . .	....	599 31	1,509 50
September .. .	2 59	886 05	2,936 10
October	5 55	1,036 70	2,601 52
November	38	1,565 59	1,580 07
December	2 12	789 52	1,487 90
Total	\$37 91	\$10,338 64	\$21,250 32

There has been \$7,200 received at this office for passenger tickets during the year 1856.

Amount of Cash Received for Freight Forwarded.

MONTHS.	PRE-PAID.	BACK CHARGES.	LOCAL CHARGES.
January... ..	55	\$6 57	\$459 78
February.....	\$6 85	7 04	503 82
March	11 34	14 85	449 30
April	13 01	47 93	613 99
May	17 76	24 22	1,996 35
June	9 88	4 01	2,886 80
July.....	8 25	43 59	3,674 25
August	2 29	....	6,148 44
September .. .	5 49	25	6,446 86
October	13 00	....	4,886 15
November .. . .	....	25	822 58
December	12 84	46 71	361 97
Total	\$101 26	\$195 42	\$29,450 29

There has also been \$46,000 paid out for wood, posts and ties during the year 1856.

These figures, which are not exaggerated, compare well with many towns claiming to have five times the number of inhabitants that PRINCETON has, and that are not only connected by railroad with Chicago and the East, but have the advantage of navigation on the Mississippi river, thus affording communication with the North and the South also. Indeed, while all compare well according to population, some exceed and even double !

A goodly number of stores and shops of all kinds are already established and doing a fine trade. Some of the older firms are carrying on a large and extensive business, that might well be envied by many leading firms located in much larger places.

We designed giving the amount of capital invested and sales made during the past year, in each particular branch of business, but were unable to do so, owing to a variety of reasons. Below are some of the most important, and will give the reader some idea of the whole.

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Amount of Capital Invested.	Amount of Sales during Past Year.
Dry Goods	\$100,000	\$250,000
Grocery and Variety Stores	21,000	85,000
Clothing Stores.....	22,000	50,000
Stoves, Tin and Hardware.....	18,000	50,000
Harness Shops	7,000	.....
Boots and Shoes.....	6,000	.....
Furniture Stores.....	18,000	35,000
Drug Stores.....	18,000	35,000
Jewelry Stores.....	7,500	10,000

There are three Brick Yards in Princeton, which, during the past year, have manufactured and sold upward of 3,400,000 brick, at an average of \$5.75 per thousand.

There is one steam Saw Mill, though it is in operation

but a part of the time. During the past year it has sawed upward of 171,000 feet of Lumber.

But to be more particular, we will here give a list of persons engaged in the various branches of business.

Dealers in Dry Goods.

William Carse.	Stevens & McConihes.
Rawson Brothers.	Alfred Johnson.
Converse & Thomson.	D. G. Salisbury.
Alex. Boyd.	P. N. Newell & Co.
A. & M. Carse.	H. J. Everett.
A. & L. Hiscock.	Wm. H. Mason.
David Robinson, Jr. & Co.	Mrs. Jane F. Hale.
J. Riale & Son.	
A. Knights, from Philadel'a, designs opening a store soon.	

Grocery and Variety Stores.

Delano & Burr.	A. C. Gilcrest & Co.
J. Crittenden & Co.	W. H. Colesbery.
James Corbett & Bro.	Baker & Garvin.
Morrison & Fisher.	James Crownover.
E. Wester.	J. F. Fieselman.

Dealers in Stoves, Tin and Hardware.

Jacobs & White.	A. S. & E. C. Chapman.
Paddock & Seaman.	

Clothing Stores.

J. Walter & Co.	Dernham & Rosenstrauss.
E. Wester.	Wolf, Bergman & Co.

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Mulliner.	Ambrose & Burnside.
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Millinery and Dress Making.

Mrs. Jane F. Hale.	Mrs. C. C. Selfridge.
Mrs. C. Meservy.	

Drug Stores.

Bodley & Wilson.
W. H. Winter.

Converse & Thomson.

Jewelry Stores.

P. F. Packard.
E. Harris.

P. Fagercrantz.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Furniture.

Levisse & Davis.
James T. Stevens.

A. P. Lawson & Co.
William Grant.

Harness Shops.

Stowell & Co.
S. E. Newbery.

E. G. Jester & Co.

Boot and Shoe Shops.

J. W. Harwood & Co.
G. Van Velzer.
A. Love.

Preston S. Barr & Co.
Charles Van Velzer.

Bakeries.

William Jones.

William Harris.

Dining Saloons.

Apthorp & Butler.
Frank Woodworth.

Henry W. Kelly.
J. H. Smith.

Meat Markets.

Collett & Jones.

E. M. & A. Bartles.

Produce Merchants.

A. & J. N. Fisher.
E. H. Brooks.
E. Curtis.
Sidney Smith.
R. P. Conger & Dratt.

Stevens & McConihes.
William Warren.
William Carse.
P. N. Newell & Co.

Lumber Yards.

Jacob Fetrow & Co.
Dunbar & Spring.

Priestley & Carpenter.

Brick Yards.

Andrew Gosse.
Gillett Burr.

Alvin Burton.

Carpenters and Joiners.

A. Whitmarsh.
Paine & Merriam.
J. N. Carlton.
A. B. Thayer.
Eli R. Mathis.
A. C. Prout.
Abel Martin.

Morse & Wolfenberger.
James Grant.
J. Crocker.
A. H. Burrell.
George Grant.
David Grant.

Masons.

E. White.
E. H. Swayne.

Henry H. Richards.

Gunsmiths.

S. D. Hinsdale.

S. J. Lindbarg.

Blacksmiths.

Huntington & Campbell.
B. Bartholomew.
R. Smith.

William H. Cook.
Anson P. Fish.
O. Conklin.

Wagon Shops.

Robert Waterson,
M. Richards.

William Spangler.

Painters.

W. H. Snow.
C. Wilson.

Adley & Elmendorf.

Livery Stables.

Bill & Morse.

J. P. Allison.

Civil Engineers and Surveyors.

George H. Robbins.	Winship & Hodgeman.
C. B. Johnson.	

Nursery Men.

Arthur Bryant.	John G. Bubach.
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Steam Flouring Mills.

S. P. Bingham.	Robbins, Lawson & Co.
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Dentists.

P. W. Ferris.	D. Brainard.
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Physicians.

W. C. Anthony.	William O. Chamberlain.
A. R. Bodley.	A. E. Griffith.
Joseph Shugart.	William Mercer.
J. W. Gamwell.	Joseph Mercer.
Levi J. Woodbury.	Alvin Ballou.

Attorneys.

Peters & Farwell.	William M. Zearing.
Taylor & Stipp.	C. P. Allen.
Milo Kendall.	Joseph S. Williams.
M. Ballou.	J. M. Grimes.
Levi North.	William A. Frazer.
C. L. Kelsey.	J. Porter, Jr.
Charles J. Peckham.	George O. Ide.

Banking Houses.

Kelsey, Waller & Co.	Hulburt, Sharp & Co.
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Hotels.

EAGLE HOTEL, William McKee, Proprietor.
MONROE HOUSE, William L. Dayton, Proprietor.
PRAIRIE HOUSE, Joseph Donaldson, Proprietor.
AMERICAN HOUSE.

Newspapers.

PRINCETON POST, Charles Faxon, Editor and Proprietor.
BUREAU COUNTY DEMOCRAT, C. N. Pine, Editor and Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

C. Barrie.....Freight Agent Chi. & Burl. R. R.
S. P. Bingham.....Proprietor of Steam Saw Mill.
Rufus Carey.....County Treasurer.
Rev. A. B. Church..School Commissioner.
Colbe & Frick.....Barbers.
A. L. Davis.....Proprietor of Steam Planing Mill.
Robt. R. Dunbar...Wire Fence Builder.
Honier Fellows.....Assistant Post Master.
E. M. Fisher.....Clerk of Circuit Court and Recorder.
R. B. Foster.....Dealer in Books and Stationery.
E. M. Gardiner....Tobacco and Cigar Store.
William Gaylor....Expressman.
George W. Hatch..Tanner.
Mrs. Jane F. Hale .Music Store.
William H. Masters.Ambrotype Artist.
Miller & Chritzman.Stove Foundry.
N. Matson.....Dealer in Real Estate.
T. A. North.....Cooper.
J. W. Neighbour...Dealer in Apples, Cider and Vinegar.
S. Osborn.....Marble Shop.
H. Patterson.....Telegraph Operator.
C. N. Pine.....Post Master.
John D. Reynolds..Broom Manufacturer.
John R. Sloan.....Portrait and Landscape Painter.
I. B. Smith.....Publisher.
J. L. Swarts.....Daguerrean Artist.
Spaulding & Smith..Manufacturers of Wire Fence.
C. A. Smith.....Expressman and Drayman.
J. V. Thompson....County Clerk.
Z. K. Waldron.....Sheriff.

In the preceding list we have only designed to give the names of those who are doing business for themselves. Besides these there are a large number of hands actively engaged in nearly every branch of business.

The following list of Churches and Schools shows that the inhabitants here still imbibe the spirit of the Puritan Fathers. For it has often been remarked, that wherever their descendants went, they were sure to erect a suitable place for the worship of God, and also to establish schools as soon as circumstances would allow.

Hampshire Colony Congregational Church.

Organized at Northampton, Mass., March 23rd, 1831, and settled in Princeton, July 6th, 1831. Number of members at the time of settlement, 6 ; present number of resident members, 160. This church has had but three settled ministers. Rev. Lucien Farnham commenced his labors in 1833, and was installed first pastor, October 21st, 1835, and continued as such until April, 1839. Rev. Owen Lovejoy commenced preaching October, 1838, and was installed as pastor November 7th, 1839, and continued his relation as such until January, 1856, a period of seventeen years. Rev. N. A. Keyes was stated supply during the year 1856. Rev. Samuel D. Cochran, present pastor, was settled in January, 1857. The church has built two houses of worship—the first was a framed building ; the second, a brick building, 44 by 65, erected in 1848, and which was thought to be sufficiently large for many years to come, but is now too small, and arrangements will probably soon be made for enlarging or building anew.

Presbyterian Church, (Old School).

Organized October 26th, 1837, under the name of the "First Independent Congregational Church." Became Presbyterian, December 25th, 1846. Number of members when organized, 24 ; number of resident members at present, 110. Rev. A. B. Church was minister most of the time from its organization till it became Presbyterian.

Rev. I. Pillsbury was stated supply from August 11th, 1844, to December 7th, 1845; Rev. John Stocker most of the year following; Rev. William Perkins, from May 1st, 1847, to October, 1849, having been installed pastor October, 1847; Rev. I. Pillsbury, from October, 1849, to April 20th, 1854, having been installed May, 1850; Rev. William P. Carson supplied during the summer of 1855. Rev. J. C. Barr, the present pastor, commenced as supply October, 1855, and was installed pastor January 3rd, 1856. This church and society have just completed a fine church edifice, 50 by 80, at a cost of about \$11,000. They formerly occupied a framed building, erected soon after the organization of the church.

Baptist Church.

Organized in the summer of 1835. Number of members at the time of organization, 13; present number of resident members, 136. The church has been supplied with preaching by different ministers until June, 1853, when Rev. F. B. Ives, the present pastor, commenced his labors. This church completed a small framed building for a house of worship in 1848, which has since been enlarged, but is now too small to accommodate the congregation. A lot has already been purchased, with a view of building again soon.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Organized October, 1833. It was then a part of Princeton Circuit; Rev. William Royal was then pastor. Number of members at the time of organization, 8; present number of resident members, 73. In July, 1851, it was made a Station, Rev. M. P. Sweet, pastor, who continued this relation till October, 1853. He was followed by Rev. J. O. Gilbert for one year. Rev. J. W. Stogdill was his

successor for two years, to September, 1856. He was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Silas Searl. In 1845 they erected a brick house of worship, which they still occupy.

Methodist Protestant Church.

Organized in 1837, with 8 members. Present number of resident members, 64. Rev. John Cauch, pastor. This church has erected but one house of worship, a small brick building, which they now occupy.

Christian Church.

Organized the 8th of March, 1840. Number of members when organized, about 20; present number, about 75. John M. Yearnshaw, preacher when the society was organized; since then, George McManis, John Ross, John Sargent and D. R. Howe, the latter being the present preacher. The society built a brick meeting-house, 28 by 40, in 1845, which they still occupy.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Organized June 16th, 1854. Number of members when organized, 46; present number, 100. Rev. L. P. Esbjorn, pastor. This church has just completed a neat framed house of worship, 30 by 42, at a cost of \$1,500.

German Evangelical United Lutheran and Reformed Church.

Organized April 27th, 1856. Number of members at the time of organization, 44; present number, 52. Rev. C. Reas, pastor. During the past year this church have built a small though neat framed house of worship, 26 by 36, at a cost of about \$1,200.

Connected with the foregoing Churches are Sabbath Schools.

The German Methodists meet regularly every Sabbath for church services at a school house near the depot, but as yet are not organized into a church. Episcopal services are also now held every Sabbath, but no church is yet formed.

SCHOOLS.

PRINCETON SEMINARY—James H. Smith, Principal; Miss Ada Walker, Assistant. Established 1851. Average attendance from its commencement to the present time, 81.

UNION (PUBLIC) SCHOOL.—This school is divided into four departments, as follows :

No. 1.....	taught by Miss Jane M. Skinner.
No. 2.....	“ “ “ Victoria M. White.
No. 3.....	“ “ “ A. M. Lane,
	assisted by Miss H. H. Currier.
No. 4.....	taught by Mr. J. A. Sewall, assisted
	by Miss E. G. Noble.
Number of scholars in department No. 1.....	82
“ “ “ “ 2.....	71
“ “ “ “ 3.....	94
“ “ “ “ 4.....	120
Total.....	367

Average attendance, 294.

J. A. SEWALL, Principal.

MISS BRADLEY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—Whole number of scholars, 40. This school was commenced in April, 1856, and has been quite prosperous thus far.

One or two other select schools have been in operation during the past year, but are now discontinued.

Music Teachers.

J. N. Carlton.....	Teacher of Vocal Music.
J. J. Doolittle	“ “ “
Mrs. C. F. Newell.....	Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Mrs. O. E. Jaynes.....	“ “ “
Miss Amelia Ferris.....	“ “ “
Miss F. Cohen.....	“ “ “
Miss Sarah A. Fisher...	“ “ “
Miss W. Walker.....	“ “ “

CHARACTER OF THE CITIZENS.

Most of the inhabitants of PRINCETON were originally from the New England and Middle States, (though we have a “smart sprinkling” of foreigners, composed mostly of Swedes and Germans, who make a very good class of citizens,) and are therefore characterized by that “go-a-head-a-tiveness” so generally possessed by the people of those States. Not only are they enterprising, industrious and intelligent, but also exhibit a high degree of refinement which makes its appearance in various forms. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of the science of music, both vocal and instrumental, as well as the more common branches of education. Perhaps we ought to dwell more particularly on the subject of music as we mention it here, inasmuch as such a high degree of musical talent is exhibited among us. We suppose it is safe to say that there is not another place of the same size that can equal PRINCETON in respect to musical attainments.

With regard to the morality of the place, we would judge that it is quite as good as most places of its size, East or West; and we believe it is generally considered that it has improved in this respect within the last few years. Still, there is room for improvement. *Sic passim.*

The town of PRINCETON was incorporated March 13th, 1838, by vote of the citizens, under the general incorporation law, and on the 24th of March, 1838, the following persons were chosen trustees of the town: John Vaughn, Stephen Wilson, Justin H. Olds, William O. Chamberlain, and John Miller.

The subject of organizing under a charter, and becoming incorporated as a city, is now being agitated somewhat, though we can not learn that any thing very definite has yet been done in regard to it. *

That PRINCETON will eventually become a large inland city, there is not the least shadow of a doubt. Another railroad is in contemplation from LaSalle to PRINCETON, a charter having been granted for the same at the last session of the legislature. Several New York capitalists have already been attracted here, and one farm situated near the depot has been purchased with a view of laying it out into town lots and erecting a number of buildings thereon. Nature has afforded it a most excellent site for a large town. It is situated on a somewhat level plain, yet sufficiently "high and dry," and can be seen from a distance of many miles. The surrounding country is acknowledged to be one of the finest portions of the State, having no superior. The prairie in the immediate vicinity of PRINCETON is nearly all under cultivation; and more rich and easier soil to till, we do not believe can be found. Timber is plenty, as has been proved by our wood statistics, being found all along Bureau creek and other streams, and here and there many a large grove of good timber can be seen.

* Since the above was written, we learn that an Act has passed the Legislature, extending the Corporation limits, and granting a *Town Charter*, which provides for the election of a Board of Councilmen and President; thus giving PRINCETON all the privileges of an incorporated City, *minus* the name.

As to healthfulness of climate, few places have been more highly favored. True, there is occasionally some sickness, and people *do die* here—*mirabile dictu!* But when we compare the mortality of the place with eastern towns of the same size, we find it to be much less.

Here we will insert a Meteorological Table, furnished us by our citizen, Mr. N. Matson, which perhaps may serve to give the reader some idea of the climate in this region.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR 1850-1-2.

TAKEN MORNING AND NOON OF EACH DAY.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE MEAN TEMPERATURE:

1850.	DEGREES § HUND.	DAYS OF RAIN.	INCHES.	DAYS OF SNOW.	INCHES.
January	25.25	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$
February	30.50	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
March	34.50	4	2	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
April	40.00	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
May	57.50	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
June	71.00	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
July	78.00	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
August	70.50	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
September	60.00	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
October	51.50	5	3	..	....
November	44.00	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
December	21.50	2	1	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....		68	34	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$

Average Temperature for Seasons:—Winter, 29.00 deg.; Spring, 43.16; Summer, 73.00; Autumn, 51.00.

Average Temperature for Year:—48.75 deg.

Greatest Cold: January 4th—12 deg. below zero.

Greatest Heat: July 10th—101 deg. above zero.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

1851.	DEGREES & HUND.	DAYS OF RAIN.	INCHES.	DAYS OF SNOW.	INCHES.
January	29.00	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	....
February	34.00	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
March	40.50	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	....
April	44.50	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
May	61.00	14	$11\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
June	66.50	13	$7\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
July	74.00	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
August	69.00	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
September	68.00	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
October	56.50	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
November	36.00	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
December	21.50	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
Total		83	$50\frac{1}{2}$	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$

Average Temperature for Seasons: Winter, 28.00 deg.; Spring, 48.33; Summer, 70.00; Autumn, 54.00.

Average Temperature of Year: 50.25 deg.

Greatest Cold: December 15th—15 deg. below zero.

Greatest Heat: July 14th—98 deg. above zero.

1852.	DEGREES & HUND.	DAYS OF RAIN.	INCHES.	DAYS OF SNOW.	INCHES.
January	22.00	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9	5
February	34.00	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	....
March	36.50	7	$5\frac{1}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
April	42.50	10	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3	16
May	59.00	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
June	68.00	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	..	....
July	75.00	8	$1\frac{1}{4}$	..	....
August	73.50	2	....	..	....
September	65.50	8	$5\frac{1}{4}$	..	....
October	59.00	10	$7\frac{1}{4}$	..	....
November	30.50	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
December	27.00	4	1	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Total		77	$37\frac{1}{2}$	24	$44\frac{1}{2}$

Average Temperature for Seasons: Winter, 30.60 deg.; Spring, 59.33; Summer, 71.00; Autumn, 38.66.

Average Temperature of Year: 49.75 deg.

Greatest Cold: January 19th—23 deg. below zero.

Greatest Heat: August 30th—98 deg. above zero.

And thus we have a hasty glance at PRINCETON—its early settlement, and present business advantages—yet here is room for more; and there is a future prospect

that speaks loudly, inviting the enterprising merchant, the capitalist and manufacturer, to cast in his lot with us. There is no point in the West that we are acquainted with where capital could be invested to better advantage in manufactures than in PRINCETON. Machine shops, plow and carriage factories are very much needed, and would be well patronized. A large number of carriages are every year imported from the East, but these are generally of an inferior kind, and the people would prefer a home manufactured article; and we hope soon to see an extensive factory of this description in operation here. Indeed, nearly all kinds of (honest) business would "*pay*" here, if prosecuted judiciously and with sufficient energy.

Then to the honest and industrious person, whether rich or poor, who has the "*Western fever*," we say, come to this bounteous land and be *cured*. You will meet with a hearty welcome, and find a home in a community where intelligence, industry, educational and religious privileges are not wanting, and where you may gain a share of its wealth and add to its prosperity.

Let the hardy and industrious farmer who is toiling on the rocks and hills of New England, endeavoring to obtain a livelihood from a seven-by-nine patch of ground, come to the Prairie State and view the large fields of waving grain, dotted here and there with comfortable farm houses, the home of many a happy farmer, the thriving towns and villages springing up as if by magic, and then decide to purchase a home among us. Yes, farmers and mechanics, merchants, etc., come to the lively town of PRINCETON and partake with us of the spirit of enterprise which seems to prevail here; come and enjoy the privileges which have been secured, by untiring energy and perseverance, during the past twenty-five years, and help us to roll forward the ball of improvement and progress.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

(EAST—by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. to Chicago.)

From PRINCETON to	MILES.	From PRINCETON to	MILES.
Malden, (Dover).....	5	West Aurora.....	65
Arlington	12	Aurora	66
Mendota	21	Batavia	73
Earlville	32	Junction	79
Waverly	38	Winfield	82
Somonauk	45	Wheaton	84
Newark	48	Danby	86
Plano	52	Babcock's Grove.....	89
Bristol	58	Cottage Hill.....	93
Oswego.....	62	Oak Ridge.....	101
Montgomery	64	Chicago	109

(WEST—by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. to Burlington.)

From PRINCETON to	MILES.	From PRINCETON to	MILES.
Wyandot.....	7	Wataga	51
Buda	13	Galesburg.....	59
Neponset	19	Cameron	68
Kewanee.....	27	Monmouth	75
Galva	35	Young America ..	82
Altona	43	Oquawka Junction	93
Oneida .....	..	Burlington	101

(WEST—by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. to Wyandot; thence to Rock Island by Chicago & Rock Island R. R.)

From PRINCETON to	MILES.	From PRINCETON to	MILES.
Wyandot.....	7	Colona	48
Sheffield	15	Moline	58
Annawa	24	Rock Island.....	61
Geneseo	37		

(SOUTH—by stage to Bureau Junction; thence by Bureau Valley R. R. to Peoria.)

From PRINCETON to	MILES.	From PRINCETON to	MILES.
Bureau Junction.....	8	Chillicothe	36
Snatchwine	16	Rome	39
Henry	21	Mossville	45
Lacon	28	Peoria	54

Brief Sketch of Bureau County.

THE first settlement in this county was made by Messrs. Bulhona and Henry Thomas, in 1828. During the preceding year, Mr. H. Thomas was engaged, with others, in surveying a stage route from Peoria to Galena,—and while thus employed he made a claim at Bureau Grove, where he moved the following year. Others soon followed, among whom were Messrs. Ezekiel Thomas, Abram Obrist, Abram Stratton, Sylvester Brigham and J. G. Forestall. Other settlements were made soon after. C. S. Boyd, located at Boyd's Grove; Joseph Smith, at "Dad Joe's Grove"; Jno. Hall, at Hall's Settlement; Elijah Epperson, on Bureau creek; and others at various places in the county.

The first Post Office in the county was established at Bureau Grove in 1831, and Henry Thomas was post master.

This county was a part of Putnam until 1837, when an act was approved creating Bureau county. It being left to the voters of the county to decide in regard to its division, there was witnessed one of the most exciting elections ever held in this county. As soon as the result was fully known, a general rejoicing took place, and the news was greeted by the citizens of PRINCETON with many huzzas, bonfires, torch-light processions, etc.

This county is bounded on the north by Whiteside and Lee counties; on the east by LaSalle county and the Illi-

nois river, and Putnam county at the extreme south-east corner ; on the south by Putnam, Marshall and Stark counties ; and on the west by Henry county.

The county seat is located at PRINCETON. In 1845 the county erected a good substantial brick Court House, at a cost of about \$9,000, which is said to be one of the best court houses in the State.



COURT HOUSE.

A new Jail was completed in 1856, which is attached to the sheriff's house. The whole building cost about \$10,500.

When the first settlers came to this county, it was necessary for them to bring their supplies of provisions, or an abundance of money to procure them with, for at *this*

time provisions were exceedingly high, and therefore it was with great courage and perseverance that the first settlers of our now highly cultivated and favored county came and erected dwellings, and remained here for the first few years. As soon as they could begin to cultivate the rich and yielding soil, they were blessed with abundant harvests; but although these were plentiful, markets were at so great a distance (Chicago being the nearest, over one hundred miles) that the price of produce was very low; and farmers, for several years, were obliged to carry their grain, forty bushels at a load, in wagons, this distance; and, in more than one instance, finding prices so low, they would offer their entire load to produce merchants if they would defray their expenses to and from market! Thus it is seen that the husbandman was not remunerated for his toil. And while produce was bringing so low a market price, other things were commanding very high figures, which conspired to render the times very dark and dreary.

But time gradually wore away this state of things, and about the year 1850 a new light began to dawn upon the minds of those who had "borne the toil in the heat of the day." A better day was anticipated with no little interest, hope, or anxiety. The dark cloud of "*hard times*" began to be dispelled by the agitation of railroad projects in different portions of the State. Truly this event ushered in bright prospects for the Prairie State; and indeed it was a new era in its history.

Produce and all kinds of stock at this time were in better demand, and as a natural consequence, prices began to rise. A general interest was excited in the vast natural resources which lay buried beneath the soil of the State; and this county, in common with others, felt these influences, and immigration turned to the rich uncultivated

prairies of Bureau county. Though the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, the southern terminns of which is within a few miles of this county, constituted a favorable change in creating a market nearer home, yet it has been superseded by the railroad, which has brought a market, as it were, to our very doors.

In respect to the general appearance of the county, what we said of the surrounding country, in connection with PRINCETON, might apply well to the county. The soil is excellent—rich, deep, and productive; being generally well watered, and well adapted for all kinds of grain and other agricultural staples.

In the western portion of the county there is considerable swamp land, a portion of which, however, can be made available for agricultural purposes. If we are correctly informed, the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands, which have already amounted to \$118,000, are to be used for schools in the county, which will make a valuable accession to the school fund.

The principal streams in the county are Bureau creek, East and West Bureau creeks, and Green river; while on the south-east we have the Illinois river and lake DuPu. From the latter a goodly quantity of fish is taken nearly every season.

Wood is found in abundance bordering on the streams and in groves. Any amount of Coal is found in different parts of the county, particularly at Sheffield and Tiskilwa. From the former place it is shipped by railroad to Chicago and other places daily. The value of the products of coal mines in the county, in 1855, was about \$60,000. Now it is much greater.

As an agricultural county, Bureau is not excelled. Years ago, when grain was carried to Chicago by the wagon load, produce merchants declared that the best

grain always came from Bureau county,—and the same can now be safely said. For further proof we would refer the reader to the remarks of the deputy commissioner, in connection with the census of the county.

Fruit is a branch of agriculture that is beginning to command attention. Experience has proved that the soil and climate are well adapted to raising fruit; and this is, we think, soon to become an item of no small importance. The Peach tree grows thrifty, but is not a regular bearer. Plums, Cherries and Pears do well, but Apples do the best, and are a superior article. Other varieties of fruits also flourish, as well as shrubs and ornamental trees.

An Agricultural Society has been formed about two years, and is in a prosperous condition. Last year the first Annual Fair was held, and about \$300 worth of premiums awarded. We trust that the farmers of Bureau county will exert themselves to the utmost in sustaining this society, which is of so much importance to them, and thus contribute to forward their own interests and that of the county generally.

Besides PRINCETON, the county seat, Sheffield, Wyand and Tiskilwa are flourishing villages, and we think that Buda, Neponset and Malden are worthy of notice. The above, with Arlington and Trenton, are railroad stations, and some of them bid fair to become places of no small importance. Lamoille, Dover and Providence are older villages, with the exception of Princeton and Tiskilwa, and in many respects are pleasantly located.

We now have eighty miles of railroad in the county, and will soon have many more, for a road is already in contemplation from LaSalle to Princeton; and the Joliet and Albany Railroad *via* Mendota is surveyed to enter this county near Lamoille, and pass through that village and the flourishing township of Ohio.

Below we give a table of educational statistics which we copy from the books of the school commissioner. We designed to give other facts showing what our county has done in the way of sustaining schools, and thus forwarding the cause of education, but owing to the illness of our school commissioner we are unable to obtain the requisite information.

BIENNIAL REPORT

Of School Commissioner of Bureau County, 1855-6.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Male Scholars.	No. of Female Scholars.	No. under the age of 21.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.
Milo..... T. 14, R. 8 E.	9	302	152	150	400	5	4
"..... pt. " 14, " 9 "	6	158	80	78	260	3	3
Brawby.... " 15, " 6 "	12	224	125	99	207	3	9
Macon..... " 15, " 7 "	8	201	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Indiantown " 15, " 8 "	10	260	127	133	595	3	6
Arispe..... " 15, " 9 "	7	260	125	135	571	5	7
Leepertown " 15, " 10 "	2	60	35	25	104	2	2
Mineral... " 16, " 6 "	9	297	158	139	259	3	6
Concord... " 16, " 7 "	7	432	223	209	489	4	6
Centre..... " 16, " 8 "	8	302	137	165	603	7	8
Princeton.. " 16, " 9 "	23	1,846	918	928	1,637	10	23
Selby..... " 16, " 10 "	7	232	129	103	593	6	8
Hall..... " 16, " 11 "	5	146	66	80	329	5	5
Gold..... " 17, " 6 "	1	15	10	5	66	1	1
Manlius... " 17, " 7 "	3	45	27	18	132	1	2
Bureau.... " 17, " 8 "	4	75	35	40	272	3	3
Dover..... " 17, " 9 "	14	581	295	286	627	6	7
Bertin..... " 17, " 10 "	8	168	.....	.....	362	...	...
Westfield.. " 17, " 11 "	5	106	60	46	203	2	....
Fairfield... " 18, " 6 "	4	35	20	15	100	3	1
Greenville. " 18, " 7 "	3	76	42	34	359	2	2
Walnut... " 18, " 8 "	6	128	67	64	170	1	5
Ohio..... " 18, " 9 "	14	414	222	192	344	5	9
Lamoille... " 18, " 10 "	5	211	106	105	453	2	3
Clarion.... " 18, " 11 "	7	219	109	110	435	5	10
Total	197	6,793	3,268	3,099	9,570	92	133

CENSUS OF BUREAU COUNTY, July, 1855.

TOWNSHIPS	No. of Families.	No. of Males.	No of Females.	Total.	Militia.	Products of Man- ufactures.	Value Live Stock.	No. lbs. of Wool.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Clarion ..	167	499	418	917	159	.....	.....	.....	..	...
Westfield.	130	414	295	709	176	.....	\$55,965	208	3	122
Hall.....	134	385	337	722	169	.....	67,635	70	3	92
Lamoille ..	158	521	414	935	208	.....	71,350	.....	5	288
Berlin ...	135	488	367	855	206	.....	78,090	2,799	4	225
Selby	166	520	464	984	204	\$45,000	75,050	418	5	310
Leepert'n	53	182	142	324	95	30,000	14,065	.....	1	60
Ohio	124	388	326	714	151	.....	58,595	50	4	195
Dover	180	614	493	1,107	254	.....	86,350	1,995	4	225
Prince'n	167	563	458	1,021	244	40,000	90,045	1,904	5	323
township }										
Prince'n	396	1,089	997	2,086	520	70,700	15,250	.....	1	306
corpor'n }										
Arispie ...	165	587	461	1,048	269	81,190	81,190	1,858	6	420
Walnut ..	75	185	151	336	64	.....	20,070	80	3	120
Bureau ..	89	272	234	506	93	500	44,626	742	4	160
Centre ...	192	551	474	1,025	182	900	63,950	779	5	220
Indiant'n	209	518	455	973	176	4,890	62,247	356	3	180
Milo	262	574	421	1,005	201	100	79,114	41,78	5	200
Greenville	90	271	252	523	...	.....	26,805	299	3	143
Manlius ..	60	166	167	333	75	.....	30,015	1,115	2	65
Concord..	235	783	608	1,391	395	.....	75,340	1,715	6	329
Macon ...	43	128	121	249	48	.....	16,430	.....	1	45
Fairfield..	73	233	157	390	89	.....	31,560	556	4	140
Gould....	21	60	54	114	28	.....	11,110	50	1	20
Mineral ..	95	316	243	559	120	.....	42,860	390	3	117
Brawby ..	70	224	170	394	97	.....	26,320	935	2	90
Total ..	2,689	10,682	8,778	19,260	4,223	272,780	1,225,052	20,007	83	4,395

Remarks.—At the solicitation of several farmers, I have taken the value of the products of Princetown township, which is \$140,950. Eleven other townships will figure as high, and twelve will average \$70,000, which would make the sum of \$2,531,400.

When we consider that there is not over one acre in twenty of the tillable land of the county under cultivation, we are inclined to believe that Bureau county cannot be excelled. If all the land in the county was under cultivation and produced no more than the crop of 1854, the result would be over \$50,000,000. Then add to that the value of live stock—about \$1,300,000, supposing that would increase in the same ratio—it would make upward of \$26,000,000 more, which would make the enormous sum of \$76,000,000.

The population of Sheffield is included in that of Concord township, 580; Dover, 270; Lamoille, 212.

The census of Bureau county in 1850 was 8,841, showing an increase of 10,319.

JAMES CORBETT, *Dep. Com.*

It will be observed that the above census was taken two years ago. If we add the increase, based upon the same ratio as the increase from 1850 to 1855, we now have a population of more than 23,000, which is not far from correct.

In regard to the "products of manufactures," we are informed by the deputy commissioner that, in making out his list, the manufacture of brick was accidentally omitted from the figures relating to PRINCETON. Since then, also, PRINCETON has had large additions in various branches of manufactures, which will make these figures more than five times as large, thus making a material difference.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the Amount of Taxes levied in the County of Bureau, for the year 1856, for State, County, Town, Road and School Purposes, &c.

State tax	\$34,645 90
County tax	20,681 11
Town tax.....	2,693 16
Township school tax.....	9,784 60
District school tax.....	24,061 98
Road and bridge tax	1,557 63
District road tax.....	2,409 92
Corporation tax	2,237 85
Total amount	\$98,072 15

Of this amount the twenty-four townships in the county raise the following proportions :

Brawhy	\$1,593 60	Arispie.....	\$2,806 17
Mineral	2,083 22	Princeton	11,730 01
Gold.....	1,202 86	Dover.....	3,325 81
Fairfield	1,663 30	Ohio.....	3,389 07
Macon.....	2,488 85	Leepertown	887 02
Concord	3,850 45	Selby.....	4,040 14
Manlius.....	2,517 89	Berlin	4,949 55
Greenville	1,901 09	Lamoille.....	3,970 54
Milo	4,193 29	Hall.....	2,962 60
Indiantown... ..	4,385 16	Westfield.....	3,006 03
Centre.....	4,238 52	Clarion.....	3,895 46
Bureau	3,585 29		
Walnut.....	1,802 87	Total for townships,	\$80,468 79

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad	\$8,888 10
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....	7,976 13
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.....	739 13

Total for railroads\$17,603 36

Total amount of taxes raised for school purposes—

Raised by towns and railroads ...	\$33,846 58
20 per cent of State tax.....	6,929 18

\$40,775 76

Total valuation of taxable property, \$5,185,422.

LIST OF THE POST OFFICES IN BUREAU COUNTY.

Arispe.
Arlington.
Buda.
Dover.
Enon.
Hollowayville.
Lamoille.
Limerick.
Leepertown.
Malden.
Milo.
Macon.

New Bedford.
Neponset.
Ohio.
Princeton.
Providence.
Selby Station.
Sheffield.
Tiskilwa.
Truxton.
Wyanet.
Walnut.
Yorktown.



BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

STEVENS & McCONIHES,



DEALERS IN



DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

PRODUCE, ETC.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

AND FOR GOOD WOOL.

JUSTUS STEVENS, }
L. H. McCONIHE, }
J. M. McCONIHE. }

PRINCETON, ILL.

NEW ORDER OF THINGS!
New Goods!! New Prices!!

WILLIAM CARSE,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Bureau County, that he has **BEGUN BUSINESS ANEW**, and is now opening his

ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

Just received from New York, embracing a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

A large lot of Table Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, of all sorts. **WOODEN WARE**—Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Baskets, &c. Also, a general assortment of

School Books, Stationery, &c.

In changing and extending my business, I respectfully ask the attention of my old friends and the public generally, to my **NEW STOCK**, believing that I can offer *real inducements* to Cash purchasers. I have adopted the **CASH** system as being the best for both Buyer and Seller, and intend to demonstrate that Goods for **CASH** can and shall be sold *twenty per cent. lower* than by any credit establishment in the State.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

The highest cash price paid for all kinds of Produce—Wheat, Corn, Pork, &c.

Call and see me before purchasing or selling elsewhere.
Princeton, Illinois.

D. G. SALISBURY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS;

ALSO,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ladies' Boots & Shoes, Millinery Goods and Carpets,

West side of Main Street,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF DR. WINTER'S DRUG STORE,

PRINCETON, ILLINOIS.

March, 1857.

H. J. EVERETT & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

&c., &c., &c.,

NEW MERCANTILE BLOCK,

Main Street,

PRINCETON, ILL.

☞ All kinds of PRODUCE Wanted. ☞

RAWSON BROTHERS,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

**IN THE AMERICAN HOUSE BUILDING,
PRINCETON,**

BUREAU COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' STORE!!

J. RIALE & SON,

Have just opened **A NEW STORE** at the Depot, where they
are offering for sale a well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

**HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c.**

ALSO, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE,

PRINCETON, . . . ILLINOIS.

"EXCELSIOR."

MRS. JANE F. HALE,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS:

JUDSON & MUNGER'S, CHICKERING'S, LADD & CO.'S, HALLET
& DAVIS', J. L. FISCHER'S, BOARDMAN &
GREY'S, and other



CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES

AND ALSO,

SERAPHINES, MELODEONS & GUITARS.

The above Pianos furnished at factory prices, with only freight added, low for cash or good paper. Each of the above instruments warranted to give satisfaction, or NO SALE.

**MAIN STREET,
PRINCETON, ILL.**



J. S. MULLINER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,

American House Building, Main Street, Princeton, Illinois.

☞ Clothing made to order, and every article necessary to a complete Furnishing Store for Gentlemen, constantly on hand, and for sale at moderate prices. All work warranted.

BUREAU COUNTY BANK.

KELSEY, WALLER & CO.

Collections made, and promptly remitted.

EXCHANGE

On New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago.

Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland,

And on Continental Europe, in sums to suit purchasers.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DRAFTS and CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT cashed at best rates.

Money received on deposit, and interest allowed thereon by special agreement.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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F. W. WALLER.

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HULBURD, SHARP & CO. BANKERS,

PRINCETON, BUREAU COUNTY, ILL.

Gold and Silver Exchanged, and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold.

We are at all times ready to sell SIGHT DRAFTS on New York and Chicago, in sums to suit purchasers.

Deposits, of any amount, from one dollar upwards, received. Interest allowed on special deposits.

Collections made in our vicinity, at current rates of exchange, and remitted promptly.

REFERENCES:

JOHN THOMPSON,	Banker,	.....	New York.
F. G. ADAMS,	"	.....	Chicago.
JOHN WOOLLEY,	"	.....	Indianapolis.
PRESTON, BONUS & Co.,	"	.....	Kewanee.
CULVER & Co.,	"	.....	Chicago.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

BODLEY & WILSON,
Druggists and Apothecaries,



Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Camphene, Turpentine, Brushes, Cigars and Fancy Articles; all of the popular Patent Medicines of the day. Proprietors of DR. BODLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE BALSAM, which is unequalled as a cure for all Fevers of an Intermittent character. Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, constantly on hand. Agents for CLARK'S FEMALE PILLS.

Princeton, Illinois.

A. R. BODLEY, M. D.

H. WILSON.

Dr. BODLEY will attend to calls in his profession. Office at the Drug Store.



W. H. WINTER,



PRINCETON, ILLINOIS,

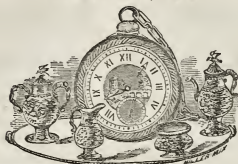
HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,

And all other articles in his line, which he will sell right

FOR CASH ONLY.

P. F. PACKARD,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
PRINCETON, ILL.



HAS FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY

Duplex, Leber, Anchor & Repine Watches,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

Fine gold Locket, Seals, Keys, &c.; fine gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, Mosaic and plain gold Pins and Ear Rings of the latest style; Locket, Seal and other kinds of Finger Rings; Gent's Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c.; Gold Pens, with gold and silver cases; gold and silver Pencil Cases; gold, silver and blue steel Spectacles, with glass of all kinds to suit different persons; silver and plated tea, table and desert Spoons, sugar Shovels, Cream Ladles, Forks, Fruit and Butter Knives, plated Tea-Services, Cake Baskets, Castors, Cups, &c.; eight day and thirty hour Clocks and time pieces; hair, nail and tooth Brushes, Combs, &c.
 Silver, German silver and plated Thimbles, Scissors, Work-boxes, Dressing-cases, portmonies, &c.

These goods are bought of the eastern manufacturers at low prices and will be sold very cheap for cash, and warranted as represented.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired

In a superior manner by good workmen, and warranted.

A. S. & E. C. CHAPMAN,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

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IRON, NAILS,

**MECHANICS' TOOLS
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**FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC.**

CHAIN and SUCTION PUMPS,

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE,

Kept on hand and made to order.

Two doors North of the American House Buildings,

MAIN STREET,

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JACOBS & WHITE,

Manufacturers of

STOVES,

COPPER,



SHEET-IRON,

AND

TIN WARE,

MAIN ST., PRINCETON, ILL.

All Jobs appertaining to the STOVE, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON business done with neatness and despatch.

Particular attention paid to TIN ROOFING and SPOUTING.

Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Rags taken in exchange for Goods.

PRINCETON FOUNDRY.

MILLER & CHRITZMAN,

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS

AND

VERANDAHES,

COLUMNS, CAPS AND SILLS,

SASH WEIGHTS,

AND ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS FOR BUILDINGS,

STOVES OF ALL KINDS, SLEIGH SHOES, &c.

Repairing of all kinds of Machinery promptly attended to.

Baltimore Clothing House.

WOLF, BERGMAN & Co.

Keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale and
Retail,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Main Street, near American House Block,

PRINCETON, ILL.



EAGLE CLOTHING STORE.

DERNHAM & ROSENSTRAUS

Have just opened a Splendid and well selected Stock of



READY-MADE CLOTHING, Gents' Furnishing Goods, HATS AND CAPS,

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,

THE CHEAPEST UMBRELLAS, CARPET-BAGS AND TRUNKS

To be had in this section of country.

The above mentioned Goods will be sold cheaper than in any Store in the State of Illinois. The Goods are cut and made after the latest fashion and in a superior manner. We will clothe a man from TOP TO TOE FOR A FIVE DOLLAR BILL, and give him some change back.

Garments made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

Store East side of Main St., Princeton, Ill.

N. B. We also have a Clothing Store and Tailor Shop in the flourishing village of Wyand, in this county.

J. WALTER & CO.
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

And Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,



HATS, CAPS, &c.



West Side of Main Street, Three Doors South of
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MORRISON & FISHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

Also,

CROCKERY, STONE-WARE,

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N. B. The Highest Market Price Paid for all kinds of Produce.

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OFFICE, UP STAIRS IN NEW MERCANTILE BLOCK,
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NEARLY OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,**
PRINCETON, BUREAU CO., ILL.,

Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Bureau County, and the several Courts of this State. Will give strict attention to the Collection of Claims, the Investigation of Land Titles, and to Legal business generally. Office in Court House.

MILO KENDALL.

GEORGE O. IDE.

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Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
AND LAND AGENT,**
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Office, North side of Public Square, fronting Court House,

Will give prompt attention to all legal business intrusted to his care, in Common Law or Chancery; to the purchase and sale of Lands in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa; to investigation of Military Bounty Land Claims in the Military District in Illinois, Missouri or Arkansas, as well as other titles; to Claims in the War Department, and elsewhere, &c., &c.

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TWO DOORS WEST OF MAIN STREET.

PEARL WHITE AMBROTYPES,
COMMON AMBROTYPES,
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And everything else new and beautiful in the Art, may be found
at this Gallery.

LIKENESSES

Taken in all kinds of weather, and put up in the very best
manner, and at reasonable prices.

A good assortment of plain and fancy CASES constantly on
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Pictures fitted to Lockets, Pins, &c., with neatness and dispatch.

INSTRUCTIONS given in all branches of the Art, and
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☞ A superior article of COLLODION furnished to neigh-
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PRINCETON, ILL.

J. W. Samuel, M.D.

PRINCETON, ILL.

A. E. GRIFFITHS, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late LAZARETTO PHYSICIAN for the Port of Philadelphia,
Pa.,—ASSISTANT SURGEON U. S. Navy,—Mem-
ber of the Medical Society of the State of
Delaware, &c., &c.

Residence and Office, Third Avenue, Church Street, 3d house
South of the Baptist Church, East side, Princeton, Ill.
Calls attended to both night and day.

J. W. HARWOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



DEALERS IN



BOOTS & SHOES

EXCLUSIVELY,

West Side of Main Street, Princeton.

Swede Jewelry Store and Watch Shop.



P. FAGERCRANTZ,

DEALER IN

FINE and CHEAP WATCHES,

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

MAIN STREET, - - - - - PRINCETON, ILL.

Repairing Neatly Done and Warranted.

PRIESTLEY & CARPENTER,

DEALERS IN

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets,
DOORS, SASH, &C.**

Opposite the Depot, - - - - - Princeton, Illinois.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

C. M. PRIESTLEY.

J. I. CARPENTER.

J. FETROW & CO.

DEALERS IN

**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, SASH,**


DOORS AND BLINDS,

A few Rods South of the Depot, - - - - - Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON MARKET.

The undersigned are prepared, at the old stand of Robinson & Jones, to furnish the public with a variety of **Choice Meats**, such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, &c.

COLLETT & JONES.

 The highest price paid, in cash, for good Fat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves and Poultry.

P. W. & F. B. FERRIS,



DENTISTS,



OFFICE OVER D. G. SALISBURY'S STORE,
PRINCETON, - - - ILLINOIS.

N. B. Work in EVERY BRANCH of DENTISTRY carefully and thoroughly executed according to the latest and most approved principles of the ART.



D. BRAINARD,



DENTIST,

Is prepared with all the latest improvements to do all kinds of work in his line; cleaning, extracting and filling or setting Artificial Teeth on fine Gold Plate, from one to an entire set, in a neat and durable style.

Office over A. & M. Carse's Store, Main St., Princeton, Ill.

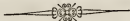
All business promptly attended to in the most approved and acceptable manner.



EAGLE HOTEL



Wm. McKEE, Proprietor.



Pleasant St., One Square West of Main St.
PRINCETON, ILLINOIS.

A good Stable is attached to this House, and travelers' teams will be well provided for.

EXCELSIOR TANNERY.

GEORGE W. HATCH

TAKES this opportunity of announcing to the public, that he is now erecting a large and commodious brick building for the business of Tanning, exclusively by

HIS NEW AND VALUABLE PROCESS OF TANNING,

Patented to him in September, 1856.

This system of Tanning is purely vegetable. His patented principle *is not chemical*; it has these characteristic features, namely: It is a great preservative; is inexhaustible; is very penetrative; it costs nothing; it enables the Tanner to turn his capital four or five times, to once in the usual way; and to make better Leather, without additional cost, than by the usual mode of tanning with bark. Not only so, but it also enables him to use Terra Japonica, or any other vegetable tannins, with good success and like results. Your advertiser is doing all his Tanning here without the aid of bark.

He will sell **RIGHTS OF TERRITORY**, at wholesale to speculators, or retail for local business, at very reasonable rates. He will usually be found at his "Excelsior Tannery," or, when absent, a competent agent will be left in his place.

He designs keeping constantly on hand all kinds of

LEATHER;

SUCH AS

Sole, Harness, Belt & Whang Leather,
SHOEMAKERS' LEATHER,
FINDINGS, &c.,

Which he will sell as cheap as any house in the West.

We will pay the highest market price in cash for Hides.
All orders, accompanied by cash or Hides, promptly answered.
Our terms with all are, "Pay down!! and sell cheap!!!"

ISAAC B. SMITH,
GENERAL PUBLISHER
PRINCETON, - - - ILLINOIS.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS, DIRECTORIES, &c.

PUBLISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

ORDERS FROM ABROAD PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Joseph Mercer, N.D.
PRINCETON, ILL.

JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Mercantile Block, (Up Stairs,)

MAIN STREET,

PRINCETON, BUREAU COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

A. WHITMARSH,
HOUSE
Carpenter & Draftsman
PRINCETON, - - - ILLINOIS.

An experience of many years in the above business, in all its details, both at the East and in the West, enables me to understand the wants of builders, and give satisfaction to any who may entrust business in my hands.

Orders for Drafting, by mail, faithfully attended to, and Plans, Estimates, &c. furnished.

SOMETHING NEW AND VALUABLE!

**SPAULDING'S
IMPROVED WIRE FENCE.**

The undersigned are now prepared to contract for building the
above named newly invented

**ELASTIC, EXPANSIVE AND CONTRACTIVE
WIRE FENCE,**

which, for durability, utility and economy, is acknowledged to be superior to any other now in use. Instead of the Key and Lever, which is awkward in appearance and constantly liable to get out of repair, we use a Spring, which answers every purpose, and gives far greater satisfaction.

TERMS.

Cedar Posts, Five Wires, per rod,	80 Cents.
“ Four “ “	70 “
“ Three “ “	62 “

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may Certify, That I have on my farm, near Princeton, fifty rods of Burk's Wire Fence, and 590 rods of Spaulding's Improved Wire Fence; and I find the latter to be decidedly preferable to any other.

HARRY FIELD.

This is to Certify, That we, the undersigned, farmers of Bureau County, have had an opportunity of thoroughly testing the new Improved Wire Fence, manufactured by Spaulding & Smith, and we heartily concur in the above testimony of Mr. Field.

E. REASONER,

H. V. BACON,

H. C. REASONER,

J. V. COTRELL,

M. BURNHAM,

GEORGE R. PHELPS.

Orders promptly attended to.

SPAULDING & SMITH,

Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.

GILBERT H. SPAULDING.

LUCIEN F. SMITH.



S. D. HINSDALE,
GUNSMITH,

PRINCETON, x x x x x x x x ILLINOIS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS
FROM \$8 TO \$50.

Rifles made to order. Stencil Plates and Brands cut. Repairing done on short notice.

S. J. LINDBARG,
GUNSMITH,

Shop in the rear of Wester's Store,
PRINCETON, ILL.



All kinds of Repairing and Job Work, in my line, done to order.

T O B A C C O

AND

SEGA RS

At Wholesale and Retail.

E. M. GARDINER,

MAIN STREET, PRINCETON,

**IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
LARGE SPRING STOCK,**

Which will be sold low for Cash, or good Notes on short time.
☞ Everything in his line constantly on hand.

FURNITURE



JAMES T. STEVENS

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, which he will sell a little cheaper than any one else in Bureau county.

His Stock is very large and complete; he buys directly of the manufacturers in the Eastern cities, and will warrant every article to be just as represented; keeps always on hand a large assortment of

**Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads,
LOUNGES, SINKS, CUPBOARDS,
WARDROBES,
WASH AND LIGHT-STANDS,
AND
CHAIRS**

Of every description. Also, has more

LOOKING-GLASSES

Than all the rest of Bureau county, and a very large assortment of

UPHOLSTERED WORK,

Sofas, Rockers, Divans, Tete-a-Tetes and Chairs in Sets—Mahogany & Rosewood,

AND A SPLENDID ARTICLE OF

SECRETARIES,

Manufactured under his own direction.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Also, CHICKERING'S PIANOS, the best Instrument manufactured in America.

Opposite New Mercantile Block, Main St., Princeton.

FURNITURE,**AT THE YOUNG COLUMBUS,****No. 3 Columbus Street, - - Princeton.****LEVISEE & DAVIS,**

Manufacturers of

FURNITURE,

Offer to the public, at their new Steam Factory, the **LARGEST**
and **BEST STOCK OF GOODS** to be found in this part of the
State, consisting of a General Stock of **FURNITURE**,
to be sold at wholesale or retail.

TURNING AND WORK DONE TO ORDER.

COFFINS AND A HEARSE ALWAYS IN READINESS.

STOWELL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in



SADDLERY HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, SHOE-FINDINGS,
WHIPS AND VALISES,

Plastering Hair, Neats-Foot, Tanners', Sperm,
and Linseed Oils, and Turpentine.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HALTERS.

Work made to order with neatness and despatch. Also, Trim-
ming Carriages. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

American House, No. 2, North Side Public Square,
PRINCETON, - - - ILLINOIS.

J. STOWELL.
JUSTUS STEVENS.

L. H. M'CONIHE.
J. M. M'CONIHE.

JOSIAH ROBBINS. JOSIAH ROBBINS, JR. THOMAS LAWSON.

PRINCETON CITY MILLS.

ROBBINS, LAWSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

Near the Depot of the C., B. & Q. Rail Road.

FLOUR, MEAL,

AND

Mill Stuffs

OF ALL KINDS

Constantly on hand and for sale

At Wholesale and Retail.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CUSTOM WORK DONE

By way of Exchange, and by

GRINDING SEPARATE.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

The highest Market Price paid for GRAIN.

A. L. DAVIS,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS & BLINDS,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
PRINCETON, ILL.

HAVING a Steam Engine and suitable Machinery, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, such as

MATCHING AND DRESSING FLOORING;

Splitting & Dressing Siding;

MAKING WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES;

JOBGING, HOUSE BUILDING,

And all kinds of

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK, &c.

Lumber Furnished for Building.

☞ All Work warranted to give satisfaction. ☞

J. W. NEIGHBOUR,

MANUFACTURER OF



CIDER & VINEGAR
FROM APPLES.

VINEGAR, CIDER AND APPLES

At wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. Factory near the Depot, Princeton, Illinois.

CHARLES N. PINE,
PUBLISHER OF THE
Bureau County Democrat,
AND GENERAL



BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
PRINCETON, ILLINOIS.

His Office is furnished with a great variety of the best selections of Type of the latest styles, with excellent Presses, and everything necessary to a complete Printing Establishment. Every particle of the material in this Office is New, and the men employed here are among the very best workmen in the West. It is, in short, one of the best furnished Printing Offices any where in the interior of the State.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Show-Bills, Programmes, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Cards, Blanks of all Kinds,

AND EVERY SPECIES OF

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

Promptly and tastefully executed at reasonable rates.

There is no Office in this county, or in any county adjoining it, that can compete with this, either in the excellence of its work or the extent of its newspaper circulation. All orders sent by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

CHARLES N. PINE, Proprietor and Editor.

THE PRINCETON POST,

A Weekly Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY CHARLES FAXON,
PRINCETON, ILLINOIS.

☞ Advertisers will find this the BEST medium through which to make known their business to the people of Bureau county.

JOB PRINTING.



CARDS,
Circulars,
TICKETS,
LABELS,
ETC.



The Office of the Princeton Post is well supplied with
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB TYPE,

A large portion of which has been lately purchased, and is, for all practical purposes, as good as new. We have, also, two Washington Hand-Presses and a *Yankee Machine Card Press*, (Gilman's patent,) which will print Cards, Circulars, Tickets, Labels, etc., at the rate of One Thousand per Hour.

With these facilities, together with the best of workmen, and *twenty years experience* in the business, we are able to furnish our customers with work that cannot be surpassed in Bureau county, and at the most reasonable prices.

A BOOK BINDING.

In connection with our Office we have a Book-Bindery for the execution of plain Binding.

CHARLES FAXON, Proprietor.

MONROE HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
Princeton, Ill.

The Best and Cheapest House in Town!

Having recently enlarged my Barn, I am now prepared to furnish the best Stable accommodations also.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Proprietor.

MRS. MESERVEY,
MILLINER.

BONNETS AND HATS of the LATEST STYLE

Made to order. STRAW AND LEGHORN BONNETS bleached and done up, without a trip to Chicago.

Dress Making,

And French and Silk Embroidery. The latest Eastern styles received monthly. All Work warranted to give satisfaction, and Produce received in payment. Rooms on Main, near Peru St.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
MACHINE



MAIN STREET,
PRINCETON, ILL.

Boston Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, &c. Also, Bread, Cakes and Pies, furnished at short notice.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL



TREES



AT THE

PERSIMMON GROVE NURSERY,

TWO MILES SOUTH OF PRINCETON.

The subscriber offers for sale

80,000 Apple Trees,

From 2 to 5 years old, and of sizes to suit all customers. The quality of the trees and selection of varieties are not inferior to those of any other Nursery in this part of the country. Also, **PEAR, PEACH, PLUM and CHERRY** Trees, and all the smaller fruits in great variety. A large assortment of **EVER-GREENS** and other **ORNAMENTAL TREES**.

Shrubs, Climbers, Roses, Pæonies, Phloxes, Tulips, and other plants usually kept in the best Nurseries. **TERMS CASH.** For further particulars, see the Catalogue of the Nursery, which will be furnished gratis to all applicants.

ARTHUR BRYANT.

LAMOILLE NURSERY.



The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery, **75,000 Apple Trees**, of suitable size for orchard planting, selected with particular reference to their adaptedness to this soil and climate—hardy, early, abundant bearers; *free from lice, which I consider twenty per cent. better than lousy trees furnished gratis.* A supply of **Cherry, Pear and Plum Trees** for the retail trade. Choice **GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, BARBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RHUBARB and ASPARAGUS ROOTS.**

Evergreen Trees.—The stock comprises several thousand Trees of **White Scotch, and Austrian Pine, Balsam, Fir, Norway and Black Spruce, Red Cedar, Hemlock and Arbor Vitæ**, from six inches to six feet in height.

Mountain Ash, Silver Maple, Silver Abele, Butternut, Chestnut, Black Walnut, Golden Willow, Larch, Magnolias, and other shade trees. A large collection of **Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Phloxes, Lillies, Veronicas, Youccas,** etc.

Sweet Potato Sprouts; Osage Orange, and Buckthorn seed, and Plants for hedging. All orders from a distance carefully packed at cost of materials used, and delivered at the railroad station free of charge. Also, seed of the **Chinese Sugar Cane** for gratuitous distribution to our cash customers.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

LAMOILLE, Bureau county, Ill., April 1, 1857.

THE TISKILWA INDEPENDENT

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

GEORGE L. HARL,

AT TISKILWA, BUREAU COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Terms, \$2.00 per annum, invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING :

One column one year.....	\$40.00
Half " " "	25.00
Quarter " " "	15.00
One square, twelve lines or less, one week.....	1.00
Each subsequent insertion.....	37½

JOBBERING.

We have a well selected assortment of Jobbing Materials, and will be able to execute every variety of

Plain and Ornamental Job Printing

In a workmanlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

Orders for Job Work by Mail done with great Care and Dispatch.

NEW PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. T. DAGLISH,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
PAPER-HANGER AND DECORATOR,
Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Illinois.

GILDING ON GLASS AND WOOD,
PAINTING IN WHITE, ZINC WHITE,
China Gloss or Porcelain Enamel, Fresco, Calsomine, &c.
ORNAMENTAL PAPER-HANGING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET.

SHEFFIELD COAL!

FOR SALE AT THE COAL MINES OF THE

SHEFFIELD

Mining and Transportation
COMPANY,

(LOCATED ON THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAIL ROAD,)

ONE QUARTER OF A MILE WEST OF SHEFFIELD.

The unprecedented sale of Coal at our Bank during the past winter, reaching at times as high as *one hundred tons per day*, proves conclusively that the citizens of Bureau county are, in a measure, realizing the fact that *Coal is indisputably the*

CHEAPEST & BEST FUEL IN USE.

The following table has been prepared from estimates made and carefully proved by the managers of different railroads in this vicinity, viz., that 1 ton of Coal is equivalent to 2 and 6-10ths cords of Wood; estimating the Coal at \$2.00 per ton, and Wood at \$3.00 per cord, we find:

1 ton of Coal, at \$2.00, equal to	2 6-10 cords of Wood, at \$3.00—\$7.80
1 " " " 3.00, " 2 6-10 " " " 7.80	
1 " " " 4.00, " 2 6-10 " " " 7.80	
1 " " " 5.00, " 2 6-10 " " " 7.80	

An examination of this table will show at a glance the immense saving gained by the use of Coal.

We propose erecting, during the coming season, a *Mammoth Building*, capable of holding

Several Thousand Tons of Coal!

For the purpose of protecting our Coal from the effects of the atmosphere. A large amount of Coal will always be kept on hand; our customers can therefore rely upon always finding a permanent supply.

COKE! COKE!!

Coke is an article prepared from Coal, in much the same manner as Charcoal is from wood; the sulphur gases and other impurities are driven off by the action of heat—the pure carbon is left; it (the Coke) burns in much the same manner as anthra-

cite coal, gives an intense heat, with but little flame and smoke. On account of its extreme *cleanliness* and the other peculiar properties mentioned, it is especially adapted for the use of *families* (in their *parlor* stoves, for *cooking*, &c.) blacksmiths and manufacturing purposes. It is sold at the low price of

14 Cents per Bushel!

And at that figure is quite as cheap as Coal, taking as it does two bushels of Coal to make one of Coke.

Among the many advantages arising to purchasers from the use of Coal and Coke, the following may be enumerated :

- 1st. The *Coal and Coke* is *weighed*, not measured.
- 2nd. They are carefully screened.
- 3rd. Coal of the same quality is sold by us from *one to three cents per bushel cheaper* than by any other Company.

A LARGE SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders Solicited.

H. C. PORTER, AGENT.

☞ The following should have appeared in the history of the County, but the advertisement came too late, and we are compelled to insert it here.

Sheffield Mining & Transportation Co.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of this enterprising Company, as given above. It was organized about four years ago, and is composed of some of the most prominent and energetic men of this State and Iowa. The works are carried on on the most extensive scale and in the most systematic manner. When the demand warrants it, this Company can raise 200 tons of coal per day ; at present there are employed about 40 men, and the mining progresses at the rate of 80 to 100 tons daily. Every Company organized and carried on for the purpose of furnishing *cheap and good fuel*, deserves well of our citizens. We commend this Company to those who use coal for fuel, (and the number is and must be increasing every year,) as one every way worthy of their confidence and support.

1857.

1857.



Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. LINE.

IT is acknowledged by all who have traveled over this Road, to be one of the best in the country, passing through the finest portion of Illinois, and the flourishing Towns of

**Aurora, Mendota, PRINCETON, Kewanee,
Galva and Galesburg.**

**PASSENGER TRAINS
LEAVE THE CENTRAL DEPOT,**

Foot of South Water Street, Chicago,

EVERY MORNING AND EVENING, (Sunday Mornings excepted,) connecting at Mendota with Illinois Central R. R., North and South; at Galesburg, with Northern Cross R. R. for Quincy; and at Burlington, with Burlington and Missouri River Rail Road.

**TRAINS ALSO LEAVE
BURLINGTON FOR CHICAGO**

EVERY MORNING AND EVENING,
(Sunday Mornings Excepted.)

Tickets can be procured at the Depot, and at the Michigan Central R. R. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets.

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.

NEW TREATMENT.

~~~~~  
"WHY WILL YE DIE!"  
~~~~~

WELLS' PECTORAL SYRUP,
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION,
OR
ANY DISEASE OF THE LUNGS,
IS THE MOST PERFECT
CHEMICAL COMBINATION OF ACTIVE AGENTS,

In a safe form, ever known. The astonishing cures it effects renders it a duty to make its merits known. Thousands have been restored to **ROBUST HEALTH** after the old system had been tried till on the brink of the grave. Try it.

Price, \$1 per Bottle, or \$5 per Half Dozen.

~~~~~  
**TO STOCK OWNERS.**

If you wish to have healthy, vigorous, fat and smooth animals,  
use

**Wells' German Condition Powder,**

Which prevents and cures diseases of

**HORSES, CATTLE, MULES AND SHEEP.**

The recipe was procured from a celebrated

**GERMAN VETERINARY SURGEON,**

Who used it in his private practice for more than forty years successfully. See Wells' Almanac each successive year, in the hands of Agents, Free.

**Price 25c., 50c., and \$1 per Package.**

**E. M. WELLS, PROPRIETOR, CHICAGO.**

**The above Medicines are Sold by Dealers in Medicines in all  
Cities and Towns in the West.**

# CHICAGO MAGAZINE.

The West as it is.

THIS MAGAZINE WILL BE

A Chicago, Western Publication,

MONTHLY. IN SIZE, LARGE OCTAVO.

Containing at least One Hundred Pages of Matter.

In Double and Single Columns. Each number will be copiously *ILLUSTRATED*, and will contain at least 32 pages devoted to AN *ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF CHICAGO*, WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF HER BUILDERS AND PRESENT PROMINENT CITIZENS—the men whose united energy has, in a period of twenty years, changed the Rude Fort beyond the verge of civilization, to a Mighty City, metropolis of an empire vast in extent, boundless in resources. Each number will contain also, A HISTORY, accompanied by a beautifully engraved, full page view of some other *Prominent Western City, with Notices of its Prominent Men.*

A large proportion of its pages will be devoted to general Literary matter of the choicest character, original, by our best writers.

✍ CONTRIBUTIONS from Writers of acknowledged ability are solicited; if used, they will be liberally paid for.

A Monthly Record of Current Western Events, with a Synopsis of Commercial Intelligence, will accompany each number; Notices of New Publications, with a List of those forwarding copies of Works to the Institute for its Library, etc., etc.

The publishers aim to connect with the above a Mechanical and Scientific Department, which shall embrace all the varied information on subjects properly under those heads constantly occurring, condensed, and placed in attractive popular form.

Its day of publication will be the 15th of each month, thus being intermediate of all the other Monthlies.

✍ It will contain an ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT, to the pages of which we invite the attention of dealers of all classes wishing to circulate notices of their business throughout the West.

**Terms.**—\$3.00 per year *in advance*. It may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Dealers, or from the Publishers. The Postage to any distance will not exceed 6 cents per quarter.

Address "Chicago Magazine," 148 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

**JOHN GAGER & CO.,**

*Publishing Agents for Chicago Mechanics' Institute.*

**ISAAC B. SMITH, Publisher, Princeton,** is authorized to procure subscriptions, and act as Agent for the Chicago Magazine.

**CHARLES SCOTT,**  
**Book and Job Printer,**  
**STEREOTYPER AND BINDER,**  
 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,  
 Corner of Clark and South Water Streets,  
 CHICAGO, . . . . . ILLINOIS.

**BOOK, JOB & CARD PRINTING,**

In the first style of the Typographic Art, from an Address Card  
 of a single line, to a volume of the largest size, and on  
 as reasonable terms as any first class printing  
 establishment in the West.

**BOOK BINDING AND RULING.**

PERIODICALS of any publication bound in the most fancy or  
 substantial styles, in Calf, Extra, Gilt, Morocco, or  
 in the Splendid Antique Style.

**BLANK BOOKS RULED AND BOUND TO ANY PATTERN.**

**CHILDS'**  
**ENGRAVING OFFICE,**

NO. 103½ RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

**ESTABLISHED 1837.**

Employing none but the First Artists, we are prepared  
 to Execute in a Style unsurpassed, all

**WOOD ENGRAVING,**  
**COPPER & STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING & PRINTING,**

**DIE SINKING,**

**SEAL AND STENCIL CUTTING,**  
**STEEL PUNCHES, DOOR PLATES, Etc.**

**P. O. BOX 83.**



# LADIES' CHRISTIAN ANNUAL, VOL. VI.

NEW AND IMPROVED VOLUME, JAN. 1857.

**JAMES CHALLEN, Editor.**

ASSISTED BY THE BEST WRITERS.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN A

**SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING.**

#### TERMS:

One Copy, one Year, \$1; six Copies, \$5; twenty-one Copies, \$15. Any one can act as Agent on these terms. Heavy discount to Local and Traveling Agents.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AND SENT, POST-PAID, FROM THIS OFFICE.

**CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.** By JAMES CHALLEN. The design of this book may be seen from the table of contents: I. Introductory Chapter. II. Miracles—Their Necessity and Design. III. Introduction of Christianity—A Demonstration for its Truth. IV. Reasons assigned by Infidels for its Propagation. V. The Church a witness for the Truth of Christianity. VI. Spiritual Gifts Demonstrated by the Early and Rapid Spread of Christianity.

**"THE GOSPEL AND ITS ELEMENTS."** By JAMES CHALLEN. This work is designed to show the Origin and Reasons of the Reformation as plead by the Disciples, and to develop the Elements of the Gospel. Printed on the finest paper, 208 pages. Price of each of the above works, post-paid—muslin, 37½ cents per copy, or three copies, \$1. Paper, 25 cents per copy, or five copies, \$1. Remit post-office stamps.

**"UNION OF CHRISTIANS" and DEATH OF CHRIST.** By WALTER SCOTT. Paper, 30 cents; muslin, 40 cents, post-paid.

**J. CHALLEN & SONS, Publishers,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# FOR BOYS AND GIRLS!

## GRACE GREENWOOD'S

# Little Pilgrim

WILL BEGIN A NEW VOLUME WITH JAN. 1857,

When the form will be changed to sixteen large octavo pages.

"No household in the land that God has blessed with children, ought to be without the **LITTLE PILGRIM**."

**THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE IS NOW.**

### TERMS:

|                                                        |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Single copies, for one year.....                       | 50     |
| Five copies for.....                                   | \$2.00 |
| Fourteen copies, and one to getter-up of club, for.... | 5.00   |
| Twenty-four copies, and one to getter-up of club, for  | 8.00   |
| Fifty copies for .....                                 | 15.00  |

*Always Payable in Advance.*

☞ Specimen copies will be sent, free of charge, to all who may request them. Address, post-paid,

**LEANDER K. LIPPENCOTT,**  
66 South Third street, Philadelphia.

# FORRESTER'S

# Boys' and Girls' Magazine

## FOR 1857.

This Magazine is no trashy and irresponsible catch-penny to get away the children's money, but is a beautiful, pure, instructive and well established Monthly for the Young and the fire-side. It is, in fact, an institution of the country. In January it enters upon its **NINETEENTH VOLUME** and tenth year of publication. Always popular, it is now recognized as the

### STANDARD JUVENILE MONTHLY.

Suffice it to say, it will preserve the same general character as heretofore, with persistent effort to make each department still more perfect.

**Terms, \$1 per Year in Advance.**

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## OUR ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

We are somewhat disappointed in our View of Princeton, as it hardly does justice to the town, inasmuch as the point from which the Daguerreotype copy was taken was distant. We could find no better point from which to take it, and, consequently, have done the best we could. We think, however, that it compares well with similar views of other places.

The engravings of the American House and Court House, will, we think, speak for themselves.

We trust that the reader will not fail to notice our Advertising pages, and we take pleasure in recommending the Business Men who *advertise* as being *the men of enterprise*, and the life of our community. To these, and to Messrs. Pine and Faxon of the "Democrat" and "Post," as well as to our "knowing friends," among the "old settlers," we would return our thanks for many favors heartily granted.

The difficulties in the way of getting up a reliable work of this kind, particularly the statistical portion, are hardly appreciable by those who have not been engaged in similar enterprises, and on this account, we beg the indulgence of all classes in this, our first attempt; but we accord with pleasure the meed of praise to those business firms and private individuals who have cheerfully aided us in the undertaking. These have shown, by this act, not alone their good will to us, but their far-seeing sagacity; for every well-considered and truthful statement of the business and industry of any place, scattered freely among the community, must largely tell upon the increased facilities of trade, and the interest felt in developing its resources.

To any who are disposed to find fault because their names do not appear in their proper places, we would say, we made a special published request, that all whom we failed to call upon, would hand in their names by a certain time, and those who were *gentlemanly* enough to comply with the request (in season) have received their reward.

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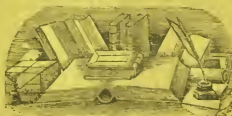
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